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VOL. VIII

NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1921

No. 26

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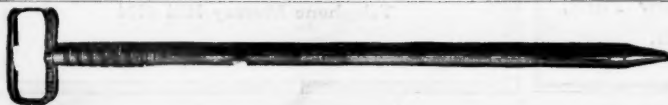
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New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1921

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CHEMICAL WAGES HERE AND ABROAD

The weekly wages of semi-skilled men in the chemical industry in the United States average \$31.03, according to a report prepared from official sources for the Ways and Means Committee of the House, engaged at present in framing the tariff bill. This average of \$31.03 compares with an average of \$18.71 for a similar class of workers in the British chemical industry, \$16.32 in Norway, \$6.34 in Germany, \$5.04 in Italy, \$4.90 in Japan and \$3.74 in Belgium. It is not surprising that Oriental goods can be sold in this country at less than American cost of production, and it is safe to predict that when England's labor troubles are settled and Continental industries are running on full time the products of these countries will be offered here more freely even than at present, in competition with American goods. Without protection sufficient to offset these great differences in labor cost the American manufacturer must either close his factory or reduce wages to meet the prices of imported goods.

The wage earner in the United States has been accustomed to a standard of living unknown in Europe or Japan. He has all modern conveniences at his home—electric light, ample heat, bathroom—and many luxuries, the phonograph, telephone, piano, perhaps an automobile, while his children have unusual educational opportunities. High wages enable him to enjoy these comforts which are denied the working class in many countries because of their prohibitive cost. Reduction of war-time wages is found necessary already, in order to compete in world trade, but deflation below the normal American standard would never be accepted by self-respecting workers. Keep up the standard of living, keep wages normal, and protect the manufacturer against invasion of our home markets with low-priced goods.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN IN POTASH COMBINE

Steps are being taken by France and England to develop the Alsatian potash deposits. Alsace lacks the necessary plant equipment required to produce the higher priced potash compounds from the natural deposits of crude salts containing about 20 per cent soluble potash salts, chiefly as the chloride. The absence of potash deposits in England and the great industrial development in that country lend weight to the proposition. Another object which is expected to be accomplished by this entente is the influence of England in her colonies.

Such an arrangement is even more formidable under present conditions than possible German competition from the north German deposits. The

United States is in no condition to fight a potash war with anyone at present, especially with such a combine. Factors in the market here are not familiar with American potash on account of the high freight rates from the western points of supply. Nearer the mines where consumption is heavier, there is little competition from the foreign material. It is hoped that the permanent tariff bill will provide ample protection for American producers and stimulate the development of the domestic industry.

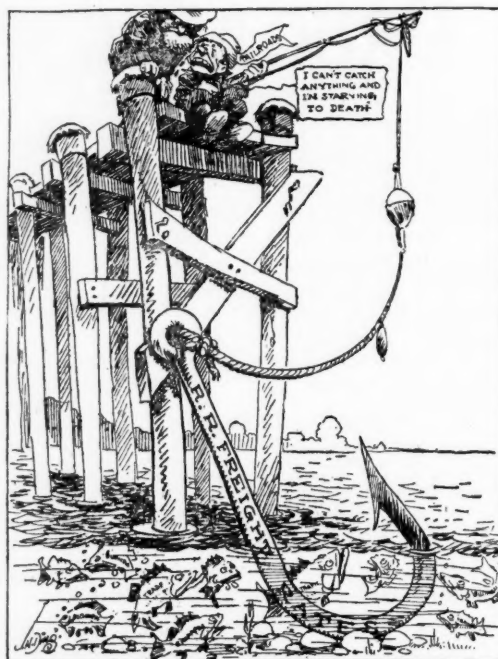
ALCOHOL RESTRICTIONS OVERDONE

Fearing that Mr. Volstead's anti-alcohol measures would precipitate a popular reaction against the whole cause of Prohibition, his less rabid colleagues both in the Senate and House have practically thrown the extremist's pet measure over-board, and substituted the Willis-Campbell Bill which embodies only the beer features of the original legislation. His own dry friends have practically repudiated not only Volstead himself but the policy of Wheeler and the Anti-Saloon League as well. Although Congress has a very comfortable majority of Prohibitionists, most of them are of the less radical type who revolted when it became obvious that Volstead and Wheeler were overrunning the bounds of common-sense as well as threatening the Constitutional rights of legitimate business. Both of these will wisely take a long look at the handwriting on the wall before they continue to blunder onward to have their will done in spite of popular opinion.

It is to be hoped that the actual reins of the Prohibition forces in Congress have passed to more conservative hands. Comment made recently by Alfred D. Van Buren, former chief counsel for the Prohibition Commissioner, and himself a strong Prohibitionist, is almost conclusive proof that Volstead's proposed, and since deceased, supplemental legislation represented a gross violation of the very principles of the Eighteenth Amendment which he desired to supplement. Mr. Van Buren said in part:

"The same law which prohibits alcohol, the basis of all intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, provides in no mistaken language that its legitimate non-beverage use shall be encouraged and promoted. Those advocating more drastic rules loudly proclaim that they do not intend to embarrass or disturb legitimate industries and occupations, but they go ahead just the same and do so. The situation is critical and deserves the most careful consideration and study by all who believe that this government should not suffer from an abuse of those principles upon which it was erected."

Volstead and Wheeler have been openly rebuked by their own followers. But the drug and chemical trades may rest assured that the fight against these radicals is not yet won. They can be counted on to bob up again in the near future with further supplements more radical and drastic than ever. However, the sentiment against railroading dry legislation through Congress has crystallized even among the dry majority and a successful surprise attack by Volstead is unlikely. But the chemical and drug industries must be ever ready to resume the fight.



MIGHT TRY PUTTING ON A SMALLER HOOK

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In the current era of anti-alcoholic mania, what a "grand an' glorious feelin'" it must be for some manufacturers of drugs who do not require the use of alcohol in any form. No permits, no licenses, no inspectors, no records, no returns, no taxes, no red tape, no delays,—no nothin'. The question is, does such a species of non-alcoholic manufacturer exist and what does he make?

What is needed today in the chemical and drug trades is some sort of a bird, on the type of the fortune telling parrot, which could pick out products that have reached bottom prices—also top. Oh, Ergot! Where is thy sting?

The House rules committee refused to grant a special rule for consideration without amendment of the Volstead bill strengthening the prohibition enforcement act.

WHERE DO WE STAND JULY 1st, 1921?

Five years of tenderloin steak smothered in mushrooms have made the American chemical and drug industries forget that formerly they waxed strong and were happy on a simple diet of lintels and greens. Business is better than it gets credit for being.

Picking out of the mass of figures presented in Secretary of Commerce Hoover's statistical picture of business conditions those items most directly bearing upon the activities of these Key industries confirms this conclusion.

Such an analysis, with some new and authentic facts on foreign conditions, from our own correspondents in Berlin, London, and Paris will be published next week—our issue of July 6th.

Puzzles in Prohibition Enforcement

Do Obstacles to Legitimate Alcohol Users Help to Stop the Bootlegging Trade?

WHATEVER opinion may be held as to the efficacy of the Prohibition Enforcement Law in suppressing the unconstitutional sale of beverage alcohol in various guises and sundry disguises, there is no doubt whatever that it has failed signally in one of the objects set forth in its title. The Volstead law emphatically does not "protect the interests of legitimate consumers of alcohol for industrial purposes."

Quite the reverse — it handicaps them by ensnaring them in red tape causing them delays and actually putting them to expense at a time when lower production costs are vital in every branch of American industry.

Why this should be so is something of a puzzle to a business man who looks upon prohibition solely from its legal and economic sides. The correct answer will only be found by those who never forget that alcohol is an intoxicant as well as a solvent and that it has social aspects in which the human equation must always be solved. This human equation, balanced with alcohol, is proverbially unstable—particularly unreliable.

Legally considered, beverage alcohol does not exist. Technically, alcohol is, next to water, the most important solvent and as such has hundreds of perfectly legitimate, absolutely necessary uses that range from the manufacture of high power explosives to flavoring extracts. Moreover, particularly in the field of medicinal preparations, it is not always possible to use denatured alcohol. Nevertheless, despite the necessity for the legitimate use of grain alcohol, industrial consumers find extreme difficulty in securing adequate supplies promptly from the prohibition authorities.

The delay in the granting of licenses to legitimate consumers is made the more irksome by the fact that, so far as the manufacturer can see, these delays are not helping to suppress the bootleggers' flourishing business and it is openly charged in trade circles that the mislaying of applications, that the delay in granting them, that all of the clumsy clerical obstacles that are placed in the way of quick granting of licenses, are frequently inspired by ulterior motives. When a reputable firm which has been in business many years, finds that its own licenses are held up while prompt and liberal supplies of alcohol are given to mushroom

An Open Letter to Prohibition Commissioner Haynes

HON. ROY HAYNES,
Prohibition Commissioner, Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Commissioner:—

Reputable American manufacturers in many lines who use alcohol honestly in their necessary industrial processes have been hurt by the prohibition laws as enforced in the past and they are hopeful that under your administration certain abuses, particularly in the matter of granting alcohol licenses, will be corrected.

We waste no sympathy upon the "bootlegger" nor the purveyor of thinly medicated "booze," but we are particularly anxious that the situation, from the industrial point of view, be laid before you.

In this week's issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS we are publishing an article, "Puzzles in Prohibition Enforcement," which we respectfully call to your attention.

The instances cited are drawn from facts supported by affidavits. They reveal conditions not peculiar, but common: conditions, moreover, that do not seem to be necessary for the proper suppression of illicit traffic in alcohol.

Thanking you for your consideration, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

New York, June 28, 1921.

concerns of doubtful antecedents, then resentment more than smoulders.

The cases cited here are extracts from signed affidavits which are in the possession of a reputable business man in New York. Additional instances of alcohol permit abuses which carry a far more unsavory odor than those printed herewith could not be used owing to the refusal of the holder of the affidavits to grant permission.

Would "Fix it Up" for \$100

A concern established more than half a century ago, occupying a four-story building, filling more than 150 prescriptions a day and manufacturing about eighty different U. S.P. and N.F. preparations have had a great deal of trouble in their efforts to withdraw enough alcohol to properly conduct their business. They have been without alcohol for weeks at a time. They have been compelled to purchase their preparations which they would manufacture.

They have had on file bonds in the penal sum of \$4,000 which according to law the rules of the Treasury Department entitled them to have 952 proof gallons of spirits per quarterly period. Their application for permit for 1921 after it had been filed with the department was altered without their knowledge and consent and a permit was issued for 100 proof gallons per quarterly period, or for one barrel of alcohol. After drawing one barrel of alcohol during a quarterly period of 1921 the Director disallowed as "excessive" a second barrel during this quarter. Upon pleading with the officials, the Director allowed the firm to withdraw 10 gallons. A wholesale liquor dealer, at this time, offered to fix up the necessary withdrawals at a cost of \$100.00. Upon consulting their attorney the firm refused to give up the one hundred dollars. They amended their application for an increase for proof gallons and filed proper affidavits showing the legitimate demand for non-beverage alcohol. The proof gallons were increased by direction of the Prohibition Commissioner, but upon application for permit to withdraw their application was again disapproved. After going to see the Director, in whose office the applicant met the wholesale liquor dealer referred to, the application for withdrawal was allowed.

A number of applications for withdrawals have been marked "disallowed—see the Director." When the ap-

plicant saw the Director his withdrawals were disallowed because the applicant had given his permit to his attorney for the purpose of making a copy and presenting the original to the County Clerk for registration according to the laws of the State of New York. While the permits were on file at the County Clerk's Office, the Director sent for them, copied their names and gave orders to stop all withdrawals. He then sent out his inspectors and told the permit holders that their permits should be revoked. There was no law nor rule for such action on the part of the Prohibition Director, the rule being that the permit should be permanently on file so as to be conveniently inspected by the proper authorities. The fact that the Director sent for the permits, found them on file with the County Clerk, and copied the names of the permit holders, shows the State Law was being complied with.

Lost Application a Mystery?

A certain Company in New York filed application and bond for permit in October, 1920. Application was changed without notification and no permit was issued. They filed bond and application again for permit in January, 1921, and the papers were lost. They again filed duplicate bond and application during February, 1921, and the records of the New York Office showed only one part of the duplicate bonds, and a transmitting number for Washington. After numerous telegrams and letters to Washington, the company was informed that the Prohibition Commissioner did not receive nor have any knowledge of the application and bond. The Secretary of the company went to Washington and stayed there until the papers were found and the permit was issued and delivered about June 1st, 1921. An application was made for withdrawal of one barrel of alcohol, and the application was held up until June 8th, when upon inquiry at the Director's office, it was found that the clerk had forgotten to make out a withdrawal card.

Practically all druggists who filed application for permit for 238 proof gallons of spirits per quarterly period had their applications changed, after being sworn to and after being filed at the office of the Prohibition Director, to 100 proof gallons and permits were issued for 100 proof gallons per quarter. Hundreds of individuals and firms are transacting business on applications which expired December 1st, 1920, because the Prohibition Department has not acted upon applications, some of which were filed as long ago as six to eight months.

The Stolen Formulae

Of all the cases coming closest to criminal negligence, and which smacks of the internal rottenness that for a long time has been believed to exist, the following letter cites one of the most flagrant violations of the Constitutional rights of an American business house yet recorded. The letter follows:

"The question of withdrawing alcohol for commercial purposes, has been for several years, from our standpoint, a slow, exasperating and painful operation. On every hand we have been met with a maze of conflicting rules and regulations. Cases of lost papers have become so numerous that when we file documents, important to us, it is with considerable misgivings about their reaching the proper official.

"On one occasion it was demanded of us that we file complete formulae of all our products carrying an alcohol content. These were secret formulae of very considerable value to us. We filed these formulae, taking them personally to the office of the Federal Prohibition Director. While it has been alleged that diligent search has been made for these formulae, they have never been

found. Our belief is that they were stolen by someone employed in the office of the Prohibition Director.

"It was demanded of us that we file another complete quantitative set before our application for permit would be considered. In this case we sent a special messenger to Washington to file and secure receipt for this second set. Shortly after these formulae were filed we were notified that it would not be necessary to file quantitative formulae, but merely indicate each product by name and give the percentage total of essential oils used therein, as compared with the alcohol content.

"Thus we have given to the Government two complete quantitative sets of formulae that are apparently of no use to the Government in any form whatsoever, but would be of great value to some of the crooks that apparently pervade the whole Prohibition Unit. If, in our opinion, the Prohibition Unit was in any point of contact inclined to be just and fair, the officials in charge would see that these valuable secret formulae were returned to us. But we believe that they will do no such thing."

MR. FREAR SEES A DYE PLOT

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Representative Frear of Wisconsin, to whom was sent a telegram instigated by Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., in a letter urging customers to request their representatives to vote against the proposed dye license system, made an attack upon Francis P. Garvan and the Chemical Foundation before the Ways and Means Committee, last week. In presenting a resolution proposing that all dye legislation be omitted from the pending permanent tariff bill, Mr. Frear declared that the Chemical Foundation controls the American dye industry, and that former Alien Property Custodian Francis P. Garvan, while acting as a Government official, had been charged with selling over 4,000 patents of foreign chemicals and dyestuffs taken over by him as Government custodian and valued at many millions of dollars to the Chemical Foundation for \$250,000 after having sold 1,000 other chemical and dyestuffs patents to the Grasselli Chemical Company for \$5,400,000. Referring to Senator Moses' charges now being considered by a Senate committee. Mr. Frear demanded that the House suspend consideration of dye legislation until after the Senate investigation had been concluded.

MAX BREITENBACH LEFT \$4,890,740

The estate of Max G. Breitenbach, who died Sept. 5, 1920, has been appraised at \$4,890,740, of which \$4,376,000 is in securities. The holdings include \$1,150,100 in Liberty bonds; \$640,768 in stock of the M. G. Breitenbach Company, patent medicine manufacturers; \$521,200 of Chandler Motor Company and \$156,000 in National City Bank stocks.

Of the fifty-five beneficiaries twenty-two are charitable and educational institutions. The New York College of Pharmacy will receive \$25,000. Julius M. Breitenbach, a son, of 150 West Eighty-seventh Street, receives \$487,000, a temporary life estate until 35 years old in \$471,820, and in \$471,820 until he is 40 years old. In both instances he receives the principal at 35 and at 40. A daughter, Mollie F. Breitenbach, of 1136 Madison avenue, gets a temporary life estate until she is 25 years old in \$471,820 and a life estate in \$944,210. Sarah Ehrlich, a sister, of 480 Shotwell avenue, East Brainbridge, Ala., gets \$30,000.

The Chemical Warfare Service exhibited a collection of explosives, war gases, dyes, drugs, and perfumes at the Hotel Kimball, in Springfield, Mass., recently. All of the exhibits were American products.

MEDICINAL BEER BILL PASSES HOUSE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The bill introduced by Representative Campbell of Kansas has passed the House. It is similar to the one introduced in the Senate last week by Senator Willis of Ohio which carries the principal provisions of the Volstead bill amended against medicinal beer and excessive importations of liquor, but drops those provisions which have brought protests from industries manufacturing non-beverage products containing liquor. The bill is as follows:

That the words "person," "commissioner," "applicant," "permit," "regulation," and "liquor," and the phrase "intoxicating liquor," when used in this Act, shall have the same meaning as they have in title 2 of the National Prohibition Act.

Sec. 2. That only spirituous and vinous liquor may be prescribed for medicinal purposes, and all permits to prescribe and prescriptions for any other liquor shall be void. No physician shall prescribe, nor shall any person sell or furnish on any prescription, any vinous liquor that contains more than 24 per centum of alcohol by volume, nor shall anyone prescribe or sell or furnish on any prescription more than one-fourth of one gallon of vinous liquor, or any liquor that contains more than one-half pint of alcohol, for use by any person within any period of ten days. No physician shall be furnished with more than one hundred prescription blanks for use in any period of ninety days, nor shall any physician issue more than that number of prescriptions within any such period unless on application therefor he shall make it clearly apparent to the commissioner that for some extraordinary reason a larger amount is necessary, whereupon the necessary additional blanks may be furnished him.

No intoxicating liquor shall be imported into the United States, nor shall any permit be granted authorizing the manufacture of any vinous or spirituous liquor, save alcohol, until the amount of such liquor now in distilleries or other bonded warehouses shall have been reduced to a quantity that in the opinion of the commissioner will, with liquor that may thereafter be manufactured, be sufficient to supply the current need thereafter for all non-beverage uses.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall apply to the United States and to all territory subject to its jurisdiction, including the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands; and jurisdiction is conferred on the courts of the Territory of Hawaii and the Virgin Islands to enforce this Act and the National Prohibition Act in such Territory and Islands.

Sec. 4. That regulations may be made to carry into effect the provisions of this Act. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the penalties provided for in the National Prohibition Act.

The Campbell bill was passed by the House on Monday, after four hours debate, by a vote of 250 to 93.

CHEMICAL WAGES HIGHEST IN AMERICA

A bulletin on wages in the United States and foreign countries has been prepared for use in the tariff hearings of Congress. The following comparisons of wages per week in the chemical industries of various countries are taken from this report.

	United States 1919	Belgium 1921	England 1921	Dresden 1920	Italy 1921
Skilled Men	\$36.35	\$4.46	—	\$4.38	\$5.40
Semi-skilled Men	\$31.03	\$3.74	\$18.71	\$4.14	\$5.04
Unskilled Men	18.15	\$3.02	\$13.32	—	\$4.38

The figures given for Japanese workers show their earnings to have averaged \$3.15 per week for all classes during 1918. Norwegian wages during 1920 for chemical works averaged 34c per hour or \$16.32 per 48-hour week. Chemical employees in large German plants average \$6.34; in Japan \$4.90.

C. G. Graff, president and general manager of the American Nitrogen Products Company, with offices at Seattle, Wash., announces that a nitrogen products plant will be erected in that city if sufficient power can be furnished by the city. The company is already operating two plants, one at La Grande, near Tacoma, Wash., and the other at Lake Buntzen, near Vancouver, B. C.

The zinc oxide plant of the Big Bully Hill mine near Redding, Cal., is to commence operations at once and about 200 tons of ore a day will be handled.

INDUSTRIES USING ALCOHOL WARNED TO CONTINUE FIGHT ON VOLSTEAD BILL

Wayne B. Wheeler, Counsel for Anti-Saloon League Declares His Association Will Demand Its Passage—Adoption of Campbell Anti-Beer Bill By the House Does Not End Danger Threatening Industry

Burnell R. Tunison, secretary of the Committee on Industrial Alcohol, American Chemical Society, warns manufacturers of chemicals not to be lulled into inactivity by the announcement that the House Committee on Rules has refused to take steps that would prevent debate on the Volstead supplemental bill and permit jamming it through, or by the fact that Senator Willis and Representative Campbell have introduced a "Medicinal beer" bill from which the fangs have been drawn. Mr. Tunison says:

"The Anti-Saloon League officials will go right ahead with their programme and put forth their most violent efforts without regard to the protests of the scientists and manufacturers. This situation involves the gravest problem for the chemists and the industries affected. It is the duty of every chemist and every business man, whose field of activity is threatened by the new proposals, to register a protest against the Volstead menace and all similar proposals no matter who presents them.

"Protests should be sent by wire or letter at once to the Representatives in Congress from the districts wherein the manufacturers reside if they are to be most effective. Copies of the pending bills may be obtained from any member of Congress or of the Senate, or from Burnell R. Tunison, Chemists Club, 50 East 41st street, New York."

KEEP UP FIGHT FOR VOLSTEAD BILL

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, said that the Willis-Campbell bills would receive the support of his organization, but added:

"This does not mean that we will relinquish our efforts for the other necessary sections of the Volstead bill. A large number of applicants for wholesale druggists' permits and questionable medicines are pushing their claims, and the department is handicapped in handling the situation because of the uncertainty of the law, which the pending legislation would correct.

"The Judiciary Committee, which has heard all of the arguments on the merits of the bill, realize that the substitute bill does not wholly meet the law enforcement emergency. It will take longer, of course, to secure the other features of this much-needed legislation by dividing the bill, but we do not want to delay the enactment of any provisions that are conceded emergency clauses. There will be a large number of permit holders whose permits ought to be rejected or canceled who will be the beneficiaries of this delay. We will attempt to secure the needed legislation at the earliest possible moment to prevent the continuation of this inexcusable situation."

California talc producers are much interested in the announcement that freight rates on talc are to be reduced, but they are a unit in declaring that a high protective tariff is also necessary to preserve the industry. The present freight rates from the Pacific Coast to New York and Chicago are about \$20 and \$17 a ton respectively, while from \$3 to \$5 a ton is charged to haul the product from the mines to the grinding plants. The Inyo Talc Company, of Keeler, is one of the largest producers, and others are the Pacific Coast Talc Company, with mines near Silver Lake; the Talc Products Company, with properties near Death Valley Junction, and the Pacific Minerals and Chemical Co., with a mine near Acme.

CUTTING OUT ALCOHOLIC MEDICINES

The pharmaceutical chemists who met in annual convention at Wonalancet, N. H., voted unanimously to change the name of the association to American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. President Harry Noonan of New York, referring to the Federal Prohibition law said:

"This Association has at all times made a sincere and conscientious effort to curtail the use of alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal pharmaceutical preparations. Through the Standard Merchandising Committee the formulae of a number of medicinal products have been adopted containing sufficient drug medication to render them unfit or unsafe for beverage purposes and containing only the minimum amount of alcohol required as an extractive, solvent or preservative. These formulae were approved by the National Prohibition Director. Before the promiscuous sale of lactated pepsin and similar preparations was condemned by the department, this association voted to discontinue their manufacture and sale, at a very great sacrifice of business and profit, all of which proved our good faith and desire to co-operate with the authorities. Therefore, we should have the consideration of the department in working out a satisfactory basis for the enforcement of the Volstead Act, with the least possible damage to legitimate business. May I emphasize that it will strengthen our position and increase our influence with the Federal Prohibition Director, if every member will continue to conscientiously study his preparations and whenever possible reduce the alcoholic content to the minimum amount?"

"Anyone who has made application for a supplementary permit will agree that the delay incident thereto is unreasonable and seemingly unnecessary, and that some early relief is needed in order that new or private formulae legitimate in character may be manufactured and sold within a reasonable time."

The following officers were elected: Dr. C. H. Searle, G. D. Searle & Company, Chicago, president; D. H. Lohman, Lafayette (Ind.) Pharmacal Company, vice president; E. B. Caldwell, Caldwell and Bloor, Mansfield, Ohio, vice president; Ralph R. Patch, E. L. Patch Company, Boston, secretary and treasurer.

Cleveland, Ohio, was tentatively agreed upon for the next place of meeting.

Ralph R. Patch, of the E. L. Patch Co., Boston, was presented with a gold watch by Charles Wesley Dunn, of New York, in behalf of the members, in recognition of his indefatigable labors to make the meeting in the White Mountains a success.

A 6,000 ton carbon plant will be erected by the Atlas Powder Co. in Louisiana for the manufacture of "darco" for purifying syrups and chemicals. The plant will be run by the Darco Corporation, a subsidiary of the Atlas Powder Co. The site of the plant has not yet been definitely fixed, but officials of the company said that it probably will be in the northern part of the State, not only because of the greater supply of lignite available there but also because of the natural gas available in that section for fuel.

The 300 blast furnaces in Great Britain have been closed. It is estimated that it will cost \$5,000,000 to start them again and reach normal production. Labor trouble and the coal miners strike are blamed.

The coal stocks of Brunner, Mond & Co., British alkali manufacturers, are exhausted and four of the principal plants have been closed down, throwing about 7,000 employees out of work.

Business Brevities

F. C. Steel is now Omaha manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company succeeding F. A. Welsh, resigned.

The Standard Ultramarine Company has appointed Leroy Oldham & Co. its agents for the Baltimore territory.

The Etowah Health Chemical Co. has leased property at Gadsden, Ala., and will manufacture a sweeping powder. Martin McGlathery is manager.

Shipments of nitrate of soda from Chile to the United States during May amounted to 35,000 tons, against 152,000 tons in the same month last year.

E. B. Carter, of the Swan-Myers Company of Indianapolis, has been elected president of the Indiana section of the American Chemical Society.

W. P. Smyth has been transferred from the Camden Works of the Du Pont Company to the Philadelphia works as area supervisor of lithopone manufacture.

The Southern Tariff Association will meet at New Orleans on July 2. John H. Kirby is president. Gov. John Parker of Louisiana will be the principal speaker.

Otto P. Schwarzschild of the Liberty Company announces that he is ready to finance export and import business for the chemical trade. He has opened offices at 56 Walker street, New York.

Akron is to be the site of a new match company, organized by the Palmers, who were identified with the Diamond Match Company a few years ago. The company will have capital of approximately \$1,000,000.

John S. Lamson Bros. & Co., dealers in chemicals, have moved from 347 Madison avenue to 100 John street, where offices and warehouses will be combined in the same building. The change was made to insure better delivery service for its customers.

Samuel McDowell, 1215 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of chemicals, has taken title to the factory building at Fifty-fifth street and Girard avenue, formerly occupied by the Providence Worsted Mills, on site of 178 x 223 feet. It will be used as chemical and dye works.

The home market valuation plan is said to have been approved by the Ways and Means Committee as a substitute for the present foreign valuation method of levying duties on imports. It means the price on date of exportation of the imported merchandise at which competitive products of the United States were sold.

Benjamin P. Ducas of 14 East Sixtieth street, New York, vice president of the New York Salesthyll Company, died Friday in the Flower Hospital after a short illness. He was 65 years old and was prominent in the chemical industry. In 1914 he was head of the Ducas Chemical Co. It was said that his income from chemical interests was \$150,000 a year.

In July the daily Department of Commerce bulletin, "Commerce Reports," will be transformed into a weekly publication of sixty-four pages. Every United States consul, commercial attache and business representative at home and abroad will be a steady contributor, and a general summing up of world trade conditions will be carried in each issue in addition to specialized reports on the various industries.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	10 1/2	Heyden Chem.	2 1/2	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	60	60	H'k Electro	55	65
Air Reduction	29	30	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
Allied Chem. & D. 36 1/2	37	37	Int. Agricult.	7	8
Allied Ch. & D., pf. 82	85	85	Int. Agricult., pf.	36 1/2	38
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	35 1/2	36	*Int. Nickel	13 1/2	14
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	68	70	*Int. Nickel, pf.	83	90
Am. Chiclé	14	17	*Int. Salt	45	55
Am. Chiclé, pf.	30	40	K. Solvay	95	95
*Am. Cot. Oil,	15 1/2	17	*Mathieson Alk.	13	17
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	43	46	Merck & Co., pf.	78	83
Am. Cyan.	17	24	Merrimac	79	81
*Am. Cyan., pf.	45	52	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	4 1/2	5	Mutual Co.	150	150
Am. Glue	40	45	*National Lead	71	72
Am. Glue, pf.	65	73	*National Lead, pf.	101	105
*Am. Linseed	21 1/2	23	N. J. Zinc	118	122
*Am. Linseed, pf.	70	78	*N. J. Zinc, pf.	96	100
*Am. Malt	12	13	Parke, Davis & Co.	83	83 1/2
*Amer. Zinc	7 1/2	8	Penn. Salt	65	67
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	26	27	Procter & Gamble	676	695
Atlas Powder	108	113	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
Atlas Powd., pf.	67	70	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	3	3 1/2	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	80
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Royal Baking Po.	72	80
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	73	76
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Caseln Co.	35	45	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co.	98	102	Swan & Finch	25	35
Celluloid Co., pf.	100	101	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	7	7 1/2
*Corn Products	62	63	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
*Corn Products, pf.	103	104	Union Carbide	42	43
*Davison Chem.	32	35	Union Sulphur	86	86
Dow Chem.	240	240	*Un. Drug	83 1/2	83 1/2
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	37 1/2	40
Du Pont	110	115	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont, pf.	69	71	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freepot, Tex., Sul. 13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	U. S. Gypsum	48 1/2	50
*Freepot, Tex. Sul. pf. 91	93	93	*U. S. Indus. Al.	48 1/2	50
Grassell	125	135	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	90	100
Grassell, pf.	95	95	*Va.-Car. Ch.	24	25
Hercules	110	115	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	61	63
Hercules, Powd., pf. 76	79	79	*V. Vivaudou	6	7

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Corn Products Refining Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock and in addition an extra dividend of 50 cents a share. The stock advanced more than 2 points on the announcement. For some time rumors had been circulated that the directors would eliminate the extra dividend, and place the stock on a regular \$4 annual basis.

Directors of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company have passed the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock. The preferred issue is cumulative, and the stock will be entitled to legal interest on all deferred dividends. Last March the directors passed the dividend on the common. The company has not missed a dividend on the preferred since it was organized in 1895.

The listing of \$30,000,000 7 1/2 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., due Feb. 1, 1941, has been authorized by the New York Stock Exchange.

A judgment for \$862.70 against the Anthrakone Dye Products and Chemical Co. has been entered by the Patterson Foundry and Machine Co.

Directors of the British Cyanides Company announce that they are unable to recommend the distribution of a dividend upon the ordinary shares.

The American Glue Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 16.

The California Alkali Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., manufacturers of soda ash, are seeking an extension on a liability of \$76,000.

Three shares of Chemical National Bank stock, par \$100, were sold at the Auction Sales Rooms, Vesey street, for \$460 per share.

New Incorporations

Chemico Petrological Co., Oakland, Cal., capital \$50,000. J. F. Elliott, T. Taboroy and Robert H. Bush.

Richmond Automobile Supply Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Cal., capital \$10,000. To manufacture automobile polish. S. W. Butler, E. J. Crandall and Taylor F. Johnston.

Watts Soap Co., Berkeley, Cal., capital \$250,000. To manufacture soap. E. J. Watts, M. C. Kidder and William Kehoe, 2124 Dwight Way, Berkeley.

Cortex Chemical Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$30,000. C. Zengerie, L. Kuhne, D. Spero; attorney, G. G. Greller, 299 Broadway.

Brewster Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. L. Wolcott, C. Forbes, J. Rooney; attorney, C. A. Winter, 507 Fifth ave.

Duro Chemical and Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. H. Berkowitz, S. V. Elting, I. Abramowitz; attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer, 46 Cedar st.

Charles B. Chrystal Co., Manhattan, capital \$200,000. To make clay wax and chemicals. C. B. and O. Chrystal, J. Orniston; attorney, F. J. Knorr, Albany.

Burdick Physio-Clinic Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Medical equipments. George R. Hogan, Ora M. Randall, Edward H. Stearns, Chicago; attorney, Horace G. Eastburn, Wilmington, Del.

Bonner Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Incorporated by Horace G. Eastburn, Wilmington, Del.

Shepard Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. To make insecticides. E. C. Dickinson, F. B. Ryan, N. P. Cullom; attorneys, Cullom & Rinke, 165 Broadway.

Fulton Drug Corp., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. J. Burkan, M. Rothenberg, S. Daitis; attorney, C. Firestone, 299 Broadway.

Wolverine Drug Sundries Corp., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. M. Bader, W. F. Fraser, S. Lesselbaum; attorney, S. Hellingar, 309 Broadway.

Ross Seed Co., Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. Alfred Chescheir, Pewee Valley, Ky.; George M. Chescheir, Louisville, Ky.; incorporated by the Delaware Registration Trust Co.

Fidelity Supply Co., Dover, Del., capital \$150,000. Viruses and serum. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Paint Stores Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. F. J. Porriro, J. E. Richards, L. W. Gibson; attorney, S. Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar st.

Sirri Imports, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Toilet preparations. L. C. McElroy, V. S. Tunnell; attorney, F. C. McAllister, 3 East 38th st.

New Jersey Chemical and Rubber Works, Newark, capital \$100,000. Mayer E. Gusman, Jacob Janoff, Brooklyn; Nathaniel Ginsburg, Newark.

Natural Oxide Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. Purifying material for artificial gas plants. Leroy John, Harry Butler, Ford City, Pa.; Guy Ross, Oakmont, Pa.; incorporated by the Capital Trust Co., New York.

Oil and Chemical Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$335,000. Lawrence A. Cohen, Abraham Greenspan, A. L. Rittenberg, Chicago; incorporated by the Corporation Maintenance and Service Co.

Borough Drug Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by the U. S. Corporation Co., New York.

Armorsfield Paint Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. D. W. Robertson, W. B. Hope, J. W. Hunt, Washington; incorporated by the Capital Trust Co., of Delaware.

Catskill Druggists Supply Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. L. Newell, H. Handler, M. Levi; attorney, C. F. Foltz, 2 Rector st.

American Health Laboratories, Manhattan, capital \$150,000. Hospital supplies. M. V. Small, M. Lowell, L. Abrams; attorney, S. E. Freedman, 125 Broadway.

W. C. Dambach, Buffalo, capital \$40,000. Drugs and chemicals. W. G. Dambach, F. D. Perrin, J. J. Stein; attorneys, Stein & Barber, Buffalo.

Tait Paper and Color Industries, Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y., capital \$5,000,000. G. Tate, G. F. Underwood, L. W. Emerson; attorney, E. C. Rogers, Hudson Falls.

Phe-Der-Mol Mo. Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture extracts. E. E. Clement, A. P. Utt, Reading, Pa.; S. B. Wentzell, Pottstown, Pa.; incorporated by the Colonial Charter Co.

Capital Increases—Absorbent Soap Co., Delaware, from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

Designations—Milo Chemical Corp., Delaware, 1,000 shares preferred stock, \$100 each; 1,000 class A common, and 8,000 class B common, no par value. Representative, S. L. Meylackson, 160 W. 46th st., New York.

Dissolutions—Lazard Godchaux Co. of America, dyestuffs.

Name Change—National Coal Products Corp., to Acme Coal Products Corp.

Harold Edgar, treasurer of the Miner Edgar Co., has sailed from San Francisco for Japan. He expects to be gone about three months.

The Procter & Gamble Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent in cash and a stock dividend of 4 per cent.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 1439-1440

RESALE SODA ASH FIRMLY HELD

No Definite Changes In Heavy Chemical Prices—Market Overcome By Summer Lethargy—Some Quoted Prices Can Probably Be Shaded—Imported Material Still Available

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$11	\$11	\$11	\$14
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	18.00	18.00	18.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works...100 lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	5.75
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	5.62½	5.62½	5.25	8.25
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.05	.05	.05½	.30
Salt peter, gran.....lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.25
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.15	4.00	3.85	6.25
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.12	.12	.12	.34
Average	3.656	3.639	3.571	5.160

No change has been noted in the heavy chemical situation. Business has continued along restricted lines in a somewhat spotty fashion with prices generally weak but unchanged. There seems to be no definite reason for the present dullness and the apathy of buyers. It is hardly to be presumed that such a session as the present can force any decided reductions in prices from their present levels. The trade generally agrees on this fact but no one is willing to start things moving. The customary dullness of summer is probably one of the greatest factors in the situation for the immediate present and in some quarters improvement is not expected until the worst of the hot weather is past.

No definite changes in prices have been made although it is generally true that quoted levels can be shaded where firm business is in sight. The principal exceptions to this are soda ash and caustic soda which are firmly held in the resale market where stocks are rather tight. Imported material is still to be had in shipment but with the exception of one or two items spot stocks are not being pressed for immediate sale.

Acid Acetic—Prices continue soft and subject to more or less shading in makers' hands. The quoted price basis is \$2.75@3.00 per hundred for 28% acid with glacial quoted at \$11.00@11.75 per hundred. Interest from consumers is very limited and makers are generally willing to make concessions for firm business throughout the list.

Acid, Mixed—Consumers are showing little interest and makers are holding prices on the former quoted basis subject to shading in some cases. Nitric is quoted at 10c per unit and sulfuric at 1½c per unit.

Acid Muriatic—Makers' prices are still at variance in the lack of demand. Quotations are based on \$1.50@2.00 per hundred for 20-degree acid in carlots of carboys according to maker. Other strengths are quoted at proportionate prices. Iron free acid is quoted on a basis of \$1.75 per hundred in carlots of 20-degree acid in carboys. Buying interest is very low.

Acid Sulfuric—Prices are unchanged with demand still at a low minimum. Buyers are taking only such

supplies as are necessary and their requirements at present are very strictly limited. The price basis continues around \$18.00@20.00 per ton for 66-degree acid in tank cars f.o.b. works. The 60-degree strength is quoted at \$11.00@16.00 per ton on the same basis. Oleum prices are rather soft with 20% quoted at \$23.00@25.00 per ton in tank cars f.o.b. works.

Alum, Ammonia—Makers' prices are quoted unchanged on a basis of 3¾c@4c per pound for lump. Rumors of further reductions could not be confirmed although it is possible that an occasional lot of resale material can be located below this level.

Aluminum Sulfate—Lack of interest from buyers continues and prices are tending to weakness. Quotations generally are maintained at \$3.00 per hundred for iron free sulfate and \$2.25@2.75 per hundred for commercial.

Ammonium Carbonate—The market is sluggish with offers of imported lump as low as 7c per pound against a makers' price of 9½c per pound.

Ammonium Chloride—Stocks of imported sal ammoniac are not being pushed for sale in the spot market and prices have been retained at the previous levels. Imported gray granulated material is quoted at 7½c@7½c per pound against a domestic makers' price of 7½c@8½c per pound. Imported white granulated is quoted at 6½c@7½c per pound while domestic makers are asking 8c@9c per pound. Interest from consumers is limited.

Arsenic—White arsenic is decidedly weak at 6½c@7½c per pound with some holders in the market as high as 8c per pound. Consuming interest is very low. Red arsenic is dull at 11c@12c per pound.

Bleaching Powder—Buyers lack interest and stocks are not being pushed. Resale spot bleach is quoted around \$2.50 per hundred. Makers are quoting prices f.o.b. works at \$2.75 per hundred but it is believed that some business is being put through at private terms.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Offers of resale material in the spot market to consumers at 9c per pound have been heard. Makers are holding their quoted prices at 10½c@12c per pound in carlots and less.

Copper Sulfate—This material is inactive at makers' prices of \$5.62½@6.50 per hundred although this price is being firmly maintained.

Magnesium Sulfate—Prices are unchanged with makers holding for \$2.00@2.25 per hundred for technical salt. Imported technical epsom salt is to be had as low as \$1.10@1.20 per hundred.

Potash Caustic—The market is dead with prices around 5c@5½c per pound for spot material 88-92%. Some orders are said to have gone through at \$5.40 per hundred but it is possible to do better than this. Makers are still unable to compete.

Potash Carbonate—Spot stocks of calcined 80-85% in distress are to be had in good volume around 5c per pound although there is very little demand at any figure. Hydrated 80-85% is quoted at 7c per pound. Prices on 96-98% calcined carbonate are around 9c@10c per pound although off grade lots are offered at lower figures.

Potassium Chlorate—Makers quoted prices are around 12c@13c per pound although it is understood that these

figures can be shaded for firm business. Imported chlorate is offered at 8c@9c per pound.

Potash Muriate—Tired holders are inclined to shade the quoted figures of 90c@95c per unit. Stocks are very heavy along the seaboard and interest from consumers is very low.

Soda Ash—The spot market is fairly firm with prices around \$2.25 per hundred in bags. Imported ash for arrival can be had around \$1.90 per hundred. Makers are holding their prices at \$1.60 per hundred 48% in bags f.o.b. works. Spot stocks are becoming tighter.

Soda Caustic—Spot caustic is quoted around \$4.15 @ \$4.25 per hundred and is rather scarce at this price. Demand has been fair. Makers are holding their prices at \$3.25 per hundred basis 60% f.o.b. works.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices are fairly firm at 8½c @ 9c per pound on the spot.

Sodium Nitrate—Resale sodium nitrate is weak and it is possible to do \$2.50 per hundred. Importers are holding their prices at \$3.00 per hundred.

Sodium Nitrite—Spot material is held at 7½c per pound. Consumers are not interested at any price.

The Detroit plant of the Solvay Process Co. will be closed on July 1 for an indefinite period, owing to the business depression. The force of 2,000 men employed at the Syracuse, N. Y., plant will be reduced 15 per cent. The production at Syracuse is about 40 per cent of normal. Economy plans are being enforced in non-productive departments and only products sufficient to meet the demand will be manufactured during the summer.

The dye and chemical section of the customs service has no appropriation to continue its work after June 30. It will be remembered that Congress passed a law allowing this section to continue until August 27, but no appropriation was made for its continuation. It is expected, however, that the Treasury Department will pay the salaries of the few people employed in this section out of the contingent fund.

Business in the New York tin market was quiet during the week and the price in the outside market nominally unchanged at 29c asked. The London market was a shade stronger at £165 15s for standard spot and £167 15s for futures. The figures represent a decline of 5s for spot and no change for futures.

The John Fritz Gold Medal was awarded to Sir Robert Hadfield in London, this week, for his achievements in the development of manganese steel. The presentation was made by a delegation of American engineers.

The dye and chemical section of the Treasury Customs Division has announced that owing to present conditions of supply the importation of fusel oil under licenses will be permitted for the time being.

The Board of Directors of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable August 1, to stockholders of record July 15.

The directors of the Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., have decided to defer the usual dividend for the present. Wages have been reduced 35 per cent.

The New Jersey Zinc Co. has elected Edwin S. Marston, formerly president of the Farmers Loan and Trust Co., New York, a vice-president.

PLAN TO DUMP OXALIC ACID KILLED

"The belief is erroneous that the Treasury Decision, not to issue licenses for the entry of oxalic acid into this country, came without warning to the importers," says a manufacturer of oxalic acid, commenting on the editorial in the DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of June 15, headed "The Oxalic Acid Joker."

"They were warned more than eighteen months ago, when the War Trade Board placed synthetic organic chemicals on the controlled list. The importers knew that oxalic acid was a synthetic organic chemical, but notwithstanding this, they did not apply for licenses, as required by the order, and in this way managed to get the goods passed through customs.

"On May 27 the Emergency Tariff Act went into effect, and this contained the provision that the Secretary of the Treasury can issue licenses for the importation of synthetic organic chemicals, such as oxalic acid, only if he determines that such articles, or a substitute therefor, are not obtainable in the United States in sufficient quantities and on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery.

"As soon as this law went into effect, oxalic acid could not pass through customs, excepting under license by the Treasury Department. Since there is sufficient oxalic acid produced in this country to meet every normal requirement, and as it is sold by the domestic manufacturer at reasonable prices, there was no warrant under the law to issue such licenses. It is not because the importers did not have warning, which led to their going to Washington in a body and making strenuous representations to the dye and chemical section of the Treasury Department in the matter, but it was, because the enforcement of the law interfered seriously with a policy to rush all the oxalic acid Europe could supply to this country at this time, in order to avoid paying to the Government the higher rate of duty which it is expected the new permanent tariff bill will apply to oxalic acid. The Government's action in holding up all shipments of oxalic acid at seaboard, interfered with this policy of the importers, indulged in at the expense of domestic producers and of the revenue of the Government.

"Whether the present rate of duty of 1½c per pound is sufficient protection for the American oxalic acid industry, it might be pointed out that prior to the war practically all our oxalic acid came from Germany (about 8,000,000 pounds per year). After the war broke out, foreign oxalic acid became scarce, and at the beginning there was not manufacturing capacity in this country to take care of domestic requirements. As a consequence speculators drove prices to unprecedented levels. Since then a number of factories have been established, but out of seven or eight, only three remain at the present time.

"A fair and adequate duty under the new tariff act is something which Congress will have to decide, but it should be borne in mind that in the manufacture of a synthetic organic chemical (like oxalic acid) the cost of labor is a principal item.

"The domestic cost of labor last October was about 10c per pound. We at that time paid \$5.00 a day for labor. At the same time the German workman received 35 to 40 marks, or the equivalent in our money of about 52c per day. In other words, the same labor which costs us 10c per pound of oxalic acid, the German manufacturer would obtain at approximately 1c. The German manufacturer gets his labor for about one-tenth what it costs the American manufacturer."

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1434-1435

KEEN COMPETITION FOR SMALL ORDERS

Resellers Continue Shading To Get Business—Makers Reduce Tartaric Acid—Imported Tartaric Firmer—Glycerin Weak—Antipyrine and Camphor Strong

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Tartaric, Imp., 1c lb. Camphor, Jap., ref., 2c lb.
Hydroquinone, 15c lb. Chinese, ref., 2c lb.

Declined

*Acetphenetidin, 5c lb. Potass. Citrate, 22c lb.
Acid Tartaric, 2c lb. *Quinine Hydchl., 5c oz.
Glycerin, C. P., 1/4c lb. Rochelle Salt, 2c lb.
Dynamite, 1/4c lb. Seidlitz Mixture, 1 1/2c lb.
Crudes, 1/4c lb. Soap, Conti's, 3c lb.
Hyoscyamine, \$1 oz. Spartein Sulf., 10c oz.
Licorice Mass, 3c lb. Sugar Milk, 1c lb.
*Potass. Bicarbonate, 1c lb. *Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.70
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.45	.45	.43	.80
Calomel, American .....	.82	.82	.87	1.53
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.76	.74	.70	1.20
Caffeine Alkaloid	5.75	5.75	6.00	7.75
Iodine, Resublimed	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.35
Menthol	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.50
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.24	.24	.24	.95
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.66	.66	.66	.80
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	1.98	1.98	2.00	2.79

The fall of the year is likely to see the first signs of a rejuvenated demand, that is, little in the way of improved demand may be looked for prior to that time. The more pessimistic place the time along in 1922, and base their contention on the way in which the predicted revival of trade has failed to materialize thus far this year. Summer dullness has already cast its influence over the trade, but owing to the dull period extending a year back, is decidedly less noticeable by comparison than in normal years. Orders in few instances extend beyond the range of jobbing quantities, but with demand as dull as it is, the limited orders are sufficient to bring competition into full play. Although the general tendency of values is still toward lower levels, individual reactions from low prices are occurring regularly and inject the only action into the market which is displayed. Manufacturers have reduced prices for tartaric acid.

Camphor, antipyrine, and hydroquinone are the strong spots in a soggy market. Both the latter two items have jumped upward from bottom prices reported under actual cost. Glycerin continues weak and tends to ease downward. Makers have reduced Rochelle salt and Seidlitz mixture. Potassium bicarbonate is soft and under pressure. Cheaper lots of castile soap are available on spot. Sugar of milk is still soft and under pressure.

Acetphenetidin—Resale is easier and supplies on spot are to be had at \$1.40 a pound. The manufacturer quotes \$1.65 unchanged.

Acid Benzoic—Resale U.S.P. benzoic is offered on the spot at 63c with little demand. Sodium benzoate as to seller and brand at 55c ranging up to 65c.

Acid Citric—Demand for citric has shown a normal increase with the advent of hot weather but heavy arrivals from Europe lately have offset any larger consumption, and weakened the spot position. Prices stand about the same with 45c generally quoted for spot goods, duty paid, but reports indicate that 44c could be done and even further shading might be induced. American makers still adhere to 47c@47 1/2c a pound spot for barrels.

Acid Oxalic—Easier with American makers controlling the situation and holding prices steady at the lower levels. Spot goods are selling freely at 18c a pound here.

Acid Tartaric—Although supplies of both crude material and refined tartaric acid are plentiful both here and abroad the position of the imported acid is somewhat firmer. Sales were made a short time ago at 28c spot for U.S.P. material, but 29c is now reported doubtful and 30c@31c as the market. Makers have reduced prices to a basis of 37c for U.S.P. goods.

Antipyrine—Higher quotations for shipment from France and a realization that spot supplies were greatly reduced, sent prices up last week. Makers here quote \$2.25 a pound while for shipment \$2.25 c.i.f. is heard. A few small lots are offered spot at \$2.15@ \$2.25 a pound.

Bismuth—Resale lots of bismuth subnitrate are offered cheaper here at \$1.80 a pound. Manufacturers adhere to \$2.00. Demand is very slack.

Bromides—Imported potash bromide at 16c for crystals and 18c for granular with demand active. Sodium bromide imported moving in good lots at 20c spot. American manufacturers still quote 24c for potash and 25c for sodium.

Caffeine—Demand is at a standstill. Position weak on spot with consumers marking time. Resale goods at \$5.75 a pound. Manufacturers name from \$6.00 a pound up as to brand.

Camphor—Retains its firmness as spot supplies remain comparatively light. A fair jobbing demand is reported from consuming quarters. Prices are up slightly and firm at 76c for Jap slabs in cases, tablets at 82c up to 89c as to size and seller. Chinese refined at 74c spot. American refiners adhere to 80c a pound bulk basis barrels.

Cocoa Butter—Somewhat easier as a result of larger offers here, the continued depression in the raw material, and small demand. Bulk material as to quantity and seller at 23c up to 25c spot. Fingers and cakes at 34c ranging up to 38c as to packing.

Cod Liver Oil—Has quieted down and become a more or less routine item with prices apparently stationary at formerly noted levels. Norwegian at \$17.00 @ \$18.00 a barrel for standard brands. Newfoundland at \$18.00@ \$20.00. Few distress lots are heard of now on spot.

Creosote Carbonate—The price has been reduced in one quarter to \$1.85 a pound ranging from this up to \$2.25 as to seller. Competition between makers and outside holders is keen.

Epsom Salt—Easy and in limited demand here at \$2.50 a hundred for U.S.P. domestic goods. Some imported which comes up to U.S.P. requirements has sold at \$1.50@ \$1.60 according to reports. Technical at \$1.10 @ \$1.20 a hundred.

Formaldehyde—Quiet and in limited request. Held by second hands at 13½¢ a pound spot and reports of shading this figure on firm business. Makers still quote 14¢ a pound unchanged.

Glycerin—The continued display of weakness holds prices under pressure and a further loss in value has been recorded during the week. C.P. glycerin in drums is quoted on the spot at 15½¢@16¢ a pound and easy thereat. Cans are held at 17½¢@18½¢. Dynamite glycerin is likewise weak and quoted here at 12½¢.

Hydroquinone—Prices have reacted from bottom levels and makers have moved them up to \$1.50@1.60 a pound. Elimination of open market stocks and restrictions on importations have been a strengthening influence.

Hyoscyamine—Supplies of both imported goods and domestic are offered here at prices ranging from \$21.00 an ounce up to \$25.00. Demand at a standstill.

Licorice Mass—Cheaper lots of licorice mass are offered here at 25¢ a pound. Powdered at 53¢@55¢. Compound licorice powder at 14¢@15¢.

Menthol—Still inactive with demand almost completely absent. Quoted openly at \$3.75 a pound for spot cases but reported available at \$3.70 on firm order. Less than a case \$3.85@4.00. Imports last week at this port 100 cases.

Potass. Citrate—Some makers have revised their figures for potash citrate downward from 90¢ a pound to 68¢@70¢ a pound for U.S.P. goods. Other citrates unchanged. The lower prices for basic potash salts responsible, U.S.P. carbonate 15¢ today against 50¢ a year ago.

Potassium Bicarbonate—U.S.P. potassium bicarbonate still easy and under pressure on spot. Slightly lower at 12¢@13¢ a pound here.

Quinine—Continues firm with demand reported to have quieted down. Spot stocks materially reduced. Prices unchanged at 65¢@66¢ an ounce for Jap sulfate in 100 ounce tins and Java at 66¢@68¢ same basis on spot. American at 70¢ sulfate in 100s. Resale hydrochloride cheaper at 80¢; American at 90¢ unchanged.

Rochelle Salt—Makers have reduced their quotations and now name 25¢ a pound in barrels. Resale goods easy at 23¢.

Saccharin—A steady demand for resale goods at \$2.00 a pound for standard brands. Manufacturers quote \$2.25@2.40 as to brand and quantity.

Seidlitz Mixture—Manufacturers have reduced prices and now name 20¢ a pound for barrels.

Soap—Conti's castile soap cheaper here owing to larger offers. Now quoted freely at \$8.50@9.00 a case. Less at 22¢@25¢ a pound. Other castile at 18¢@20¢ spot. Powdered U.S.P. at 36¢ in barrels. Soft green soap, U.S.P. as to seller at 6½¢ up to 7½¢.

Sugar Milk—Demand is quiet and prices continue to slide down slowly. U.S.P. spot goods in barrels at 17½¢@18¢ a pound.

The Great Lakes Chemical Works, Chicago, will be sold by the trustee, Frank M. McKey, on Thursday, June 30. If satisfactory bids are not received the property will be sold at auction without further notice. The sale will take place in the office of the trustee, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

The new home of the Proprietary Association, which was provided for at the annual meeting held in New York recently, will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 1. The new structure will house the general offices of the association and a new research laboratory.

RULES FOR ALCOHOL PERMITS CHANGED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is forwarding the following announcement to Prohibition Directors regarding tax-paid alcohol:

"Pro. Mim. 186, dated June 4, 1921, is hereby modified as follows:

"Where tax-paid alcohol is to be shipped from an industrial alcohol plant or bonded warehouse established under Title III of the National Prohibition Act to a branch or agency of the same company operated under the same name, permits to purchase, Form 1410-A, issued by the director authorizing such removal need no longer be verified. The provisions of Treasury Decision 3130 relative to the issuance of such permits to purchase must, however, be followed."

The Commissioner has also forwarded the following announcement to Federal Prohibition Directors in connection with distilled spirits.

"Sub-Division (h), Section 54, Regulations 60, as amended by Treasury Decision 3130, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"All permits to purchase intoxicating liquors shall expire 30 days after date of approval, except that permits to purchase alcohol for the purpose of manufacturing or selling shall expire 90 days after date of approval, permits to purchase wine or distilled spirits other than alcohol for the purpose of manufacturing or selling shall expire 60 days after date of approval, and permits to purchase by physicians of the homeopathic or eclectic schools will be governed by the provisions of Section 56 of these Regulations. Liquors sold under Permits to Purchase, must be shipped or delivered from the premises of the vendor prior to the date of expiration of such Permits to Purchase. Where shipment or delivery is not made because of the expiration of Permit to Purchase, or for any other reason, the vendor will promptly return to the Director who issued same, the original and all copies of such Permit to Purchase. When shipment has not been made because of expiration of Permit to Purchase, the Director may in his discretion upon the written request of the vendor issue a new Permit to Purchase pursuant to the original application. The forms returned by the vendor may be used by the Director, with necessary changes in issuing such Permit to Purchase."

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association elected the following officers at the annual convention at Stamford, N. Y., last week: President, Herbert G. Wright, Syracuse; first vice-president, Dr. Jacob Diner, New York; second vice-president, Arthur H. Reimann, Buffalo; third vice-president, George R. Christ, Brooklyn; secretary, Edward S. Dawson, Syracuse; treasurer, Frank Richardson, Cambridge; executive committee, Charles N. Lehman (chairman) Tottenville, Pincus Herz, New York, and Walter B. Tongue, Poughkeepsie. The association went on record as opposing the Internal Revenue regulations which classify the present twenty-two official preparations of the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary as intoxicating liquors.

George W. Mutter, with the purchasing department of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, for sixteen years, died June 22. Mr. Mutter had been in failing health for several months and on May 10, last, was succeeded by George I. Berridge.

The Bristol Myers Co. has obtained a judgment for \$114.70 against William Knowlton.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1441-1442

CONCESSIONS MADE ON BETA-NAPHTHOL

Lower Prices Named in the Resale Market—Distress Lots of Aniline Oil In the Market—Benzene and Toluene Continue Tight — Naphthalene Still Very Weak

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Sodium Picramate, 5c lb.			Dianisidine, 50c lb.
b-Naphthol, 2c lb.			p-Aminophenol, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal. \$27	\$27	\$27	\$27
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .08	.08	.08	.16
Phenol	lb. .09	.09	.10	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees	gal. .45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure	gal. .28	.28	.28	.28
Aniline Oil	lb. .20	.20	.20	.36
Benzaldehyde	lb. .45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb. .36	.38	.34	.85
Paranitroaniline	lb. .82	.82	.85	1.75
o-Toluidine	lb. .25	.25	.25	.40
Average	0.323	0.325	0.324	0.524

The dye and intermediate markets have continued generally quiet during the week with activity rather spotty. Some factors in the situation find a reasonably good volume of business but in other quarters it is asserted that double the present volume of business would be considered fair. The attitude of the market generally is best described as apathetic and the situation awaits merely a starter in its development into a brisk Fall. The resale market is being cleared of stocks and few offers of loose material are heard. In general the outlook is very hopeful although there is much to be desired in the present situation.

Prices generally have continued more or less soft without quotable change. The beta-naphthol market is fairly steady although there are offers in the market at lower prices than last week. Para-aminophenol, dianisidine and sodium picramate are lower in makers' hands. Aniline oil is fairly steady with one or two resale distress lots in the market during the week. Para-nitroaniline is steady with little demand. Dimethylaniline has been pretty well cleaned out of the resale market. Benzene and toluene continue tight. Naphthalene has shown no improvement and is still very weak.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—The benzene situation has shown no signs of easing so far as supplies are concerned. A few buying orders have been heard around the market but generally have met the extreme shortage of supplies. The distillers are putting out only very limited amounts of the pure grade and any increase in consumptive requirements is likely to force prices sharply up. Present makers' prices are based on 27c@33c per gallon in tank cars and drums. Such lots as could be located are at distant points and freight rates must be considered in setting prices.

Naphthalene—Prices are still very sloppy and demand is practically nil. Refiners are holding their prices at 8½c@9½c per pound for flake but in the resale market the quoted price of 7½c per pound can be shaded.

Phenol—Occasional export inquiries have been noted

in the market lately but they have not affected the domestic situation which hinges on the supply of resale government surplus material. Resellers of this material are offering at prices around 9c per pound although the agents of the government are maintaining their prices of 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Toluene—The market is practically bare of supplies. Nominal figures given by refiners still hold at former levels of 28c@34c per gallon in tank cars and drums but they admit that they are unable to offer any quantity at these figures. Demand is practically nil and little material could be located in resale hands.

Intermediates

Acid, Gamma—Makers are naming prices around \$3.25 per pound but freely admit that they are willing to reduce this figure on firm business. Little or no interest has been noted from consumers.

Acid H—Offers of H acid are heard at \$1.15@1.30 per pound according to maker. The lower price is based on a molecular weight of 368 and the higher one is based on 341 so that the difference in actual value is not as great as the prices quoted would seem to indicate. Some business is being done at both prices although the market is not active and orders are for small lots only.

Acid, Neville & Winther's—Makers' prices are unchanged at \$1.40@1.50 per pound in the absence of more than routine demand.

Aniline Oil—Prices are very uncertain in the market at present and rumors of price cutting are heard in all directions. An offer of a car of oil during the week was heard at 18c per pound in distress but apparently this lot has been taken off the market. A persistent rumor (lacking complete confirmation) of one maker selling in the open market at 18c per pound is current in the trade and has become very much twisted by many repetitions. The lowest price which could be confirmed by a maker was 20c per pound although rumors of shading this price are generally believed. Other makers are quoting up to 27c per pound but do not in the least expect to attract business at any such figures.

Anthraquinone—Prices are quoted on the former basis of \$1.75@2.00 per pound for sublimed and \$1.65@1.75 per pound for technical material.

Benzidine—This market continues in its former disorganized state. Holders at the higher prices are inclined to doubt the quality of the lower priced offers. Quotations are given as 90c@1.10 per pound for base according to seller.

Beta-naphthol—Quotations on resale beta are lower with 36c per pound openly quoted. Makers are said to have been in the market trying to take up resale stocks but their success has been doubtful. At present the entire situation shows signs of weakening and doubt has been expressed as to the firmness of the makers' price of 40c per pound. It is known that makers' stocks are very heavy with estimates placing their holdings at considerably more than 500 tons. Consumers are showing no interest and the position of holders of stocks is hardly to be envied.

Dianisidine—Makers are quoting lower prices although little business is to be found at any price. Quotations are named at \$5.00@5.50 per pound.

Dimethylaniline—The resale market has been pretty well cleaned out on loose stocks of dimethylaniline. In spite of this however one of the makers is said to be selling as low as 40c per pound on firm business. Confirmation could not be had for this. Resale prices where quoted are around 42c per pound and makers quote up to 64c per pound.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Prices are steady around \$1.15@1.30 per pound according to brand and seller.

Para-aminophenol—Makers are reducing prices gradually as competition becomes keener. Base is quoted lower at \$1.40@1.65 per pound according to quality. Hydrochloride prices are given as \$1.75@2.05 per lb. according to quality.

Para-nitroaniline—One lot of resale material only was located during the week and no price is named on this. Makers' prices are quoted at 85c per pound but it is known that business would not be refused in certain quarters at lower bids.

Sodium Picramate—Makers are quoting prices lower at 75c@80c per pound.

APPEALS FOR DYE LICENSE PLAN

Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation, has sent an appeal to dye consumers and others interested in the American chemical and dye industry to write to their senators and congressmen urging them to support measures intended to protect the American industry from German competition. Mr. Garvan charges that Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., and H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., have "for 35 years been the agents in this country of the German chemical interests, and are today the agents here of the German 'I. G.' which is composed of every chemical organization in Germany."

Facsimile reproductions of a letter of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., and of an advertisement of the companies controlled by Mr. Metz are produced.

A letter written by Frank D. Cheney, of Cheney Bros., silk manufacturers, is reproduced. Mr. Cheney's letter strongly urges that the legislation aimed to produce a protective tariff, and a regulation of imports be passed.

DYE EMBARGO IS NOW IN TARIFF BILL

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 29.—The last disputed point in the Permanent Tariff bill was settled this week when the Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 12 to 3 wrote into the chemical and dyestuff schedule an embargo section. However, it is said that the embargo section is considerably modified from the form in which it was originally reported by the chemical and dyestuff schedule sub-committee, and that instead of extending over a period of five years, the embargo authority shall exist for only three years from the passage of the bill.

The precise provisions of the embargo section probably will not be known until the bill itself is made public, but it is known that the authority to lay embargoes is lodged with the tariff commission, which shall, whenever in its discretion it shall find that importation of a particular chemical or dyestuff should be terminated for a time, exercise that authority.

DYE LOBBY INQUIRY HANGS FIRE

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce considered the King resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged dyestuff lobby, last week, but postponed final action. Senators King, of Utah, and Moses, of New Hampshire, were heard in executive session.

CHAS. H. STONE ANSWERS MOSES

Senator Moses' cry of monopoly raised against the proposed licensing system for dye imports in the tariff bill is answered by Charles H. Stone, of the Atlantic Dyestuffs Co. in these words:

"We are opposed to trusts in this country—the Sherman law has throttled many, and should continue to throttle them as they arise," Mr. Stone says in a letter to a Boston paper. "Now, being basically opposed to trusts, why should we, as dyestuff consumers, promote and assist trusts in other lands? When America buys dyes of German make, she is helping the tightest, the most efficient, and perhaps we can truthfully say, the most unconscionable trust in existence, whose legal life has been extended to the year 1999. When we buy Swiss dyes, we again buy from a trust; for the three Swiss factories have been combined into a working trust, which has seen fit to invade our own country and buy a dye works in Cincinnati, which, although it is a part of a trust, receives all the protection that the competing American-owned dye works are accorded. England, France and Japan have all subsidized their dye industries, in addition to throwing about them all safeguards to prevent their being endangered by competition from without."

On the question of disarmament Mr. Stone says:

"The reduction of armaments is one of the big thoughts with which we are wrestling today, and with which we shall wrestle for a long time, unless we accept Senator Knox's remedy, implied when he told the Senate that we could send the German fleet to the bottom of the sea; we could blow the Krupps into Hades; we could turn the Big Berthas into pruning hooks and plowshares, but give Germany a monopoly of the dye industry, and she would soon place her hand on the throat of the world."

"One of our most distinguished senators, a man who is efficient both in business and politics, has stated that a duty of a thousand per cent would not adequately protect our dye industry. He is right, but there are a number of alternatives to a simple ad valorem or specific tariff, any one of which would doubtless be effective. The licensing feature is the first one that comes to mind, because that has been in operation successfully for a number of years, and the only well-founded complaint that has been voiced against it is that it serves its purposes of keeping out the flood of German dyes which would choke our own industry."

CANADA AND JAPAN BEST DYE MARKETS

Exports of colors from the United States during May included aniline dyes valued at \$20,374 to Switzerland; \$7,140 to England, and other dyes valued at \$32,786; \$101,285 of aniline dyes to Canada, and other dyes \$35,200; \$8,102 of aniline dyes to Mexico and \$5,802 of other dyes; \$6,231 of aniline dyes to Argentina and \$6,679 of other dyes; \$9,486 of aniline dyes to Brazil; \$20,000 worth of aniline dyes to China; \$77,743 of aniline dyes to Japan, and \$19,436 of logwood extract. The total May exports were valued at \$278,331 of aniline dyes, \$26,440 of logwood extract, and \$91,753 of all other dyes.

A survey of the tanning materials of India has been prepared by J. A. Pilgrim, tanning expert to the Government of India. A number of samples of tanning materials were examined in the laboratory at Maihar, and they have also been tried practically at the Government Tannin Research Factory in Calcutta. India is very rich in tanning materials, including babool pods, myrobalans, turwad, and many others. A "Note on Myrobalans," by J. A. Pilgrim has also been issued.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 1444; Naval Stores, Page 1445

VEGETABLE OIL LOWER IN SPITE OF TARIFF

Added Cost of Importation Not Reflected In Spot Market—China Wood Oil, Edible Coconut and Raw Linseed Oil Decline — Fish Oils and Animal Oils Dull—Turpentine Slightly Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Turpentine, 1c gal.			
China Wood, Spot, 3/4c lb.		Corn, Spot, barrels, 3/4c lb.	
Coconut, edible, 1/2c lb.		Linseed, 1c gal.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.44	\$.44	\$.46	\$ 1.20
Degras American, bbls.	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.05	.06 1/2
Lard, No. 1.	.65	.65	.70	1.25
Menhaden, crd. bbls.	.30	.30	.28	.70
Nutsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
Red Oil, distilled	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.15
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10 1/4	.10 1/4	.10 1/4	.28
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10	.10	.10 1/2	.16 1/2
Cottonseed, crude tanks*	.05 1/4	.05 1/4	.05	.16
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.75	.76	.73	1.45
Olive, denatured	1.45	1.45	1.40	3.05
Peanut, refined	.10	.10	.10	.22
Soya Bean, bbls.	.08	.08	.07 3/4	.16 1/2
Average	0.395	0.396	0.390	0.825

The attitude of both buyers and sellers of oils continues apathetic. Consuming interests are unwilling to enter the market and sellers realize the uselessness of trying to force business by price cutting. The effect expected from the passage of the tariff on vegetable oils has failed to develop and the heavy stocks which are still held have failed to respond with higher prices to the added cost of imported oil. There seems to be no basic reason for the present dullness, except perhaps the summer season, and better business simply waits for some one to start things moving. Activity in any direction among consumers is expected to bring the entire market into activity.

Prices have shown little real change during the week although the entire list may be shaded in some quarters. Spot China wood, edible coconut, spot crude corn oil in barrels and raw linseed oil are lower. The weakness in these items has been a gradual development and it is even possible to shade the present reduced price for firm business.

Consumers are still refusing to show interest in the animal oils and prices have generally remained in the same position as before.

Fish oils are fairly well held but lack of interest from buyers.

The naval stores buyers have shown little interest. Turpentine has shown a net advance for the week.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Crushers' quoted prices have been reduced to 75c per gallon cooperage basis in carlots and it is intimated that they would not refuse bids below this figure where actual business was in sight. It is doubtful if lower quotations can be found on domestic oil but handlers of imported oil are able to take on business at 67c per gallon cooperage basis. London spot oil is quoted at 34s 6d per quintal naked. Antwerp oil prices are around 172 1/2 francs per 100 kilos.

The seed markets are sluggish in sympathy with the

oil. Buenos Aires prices are lower around \$1.40@ \$1.41 per bushel. The domestic markets have shown no pronounced change with Duluth hovering around \$1.85@ \$1.90 per bushel and Winnipeg at \$1.81@ \$1.85 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Prices are unchanged on lack of demand. No. 1 oil in barrels is quoted at 10c@10 1/4c per pound and No. 3 at 8 1/2c@9c per pound.

China Wood Oil—Spot prices have weakened to some extent and sales are said to have taken place at 14c per pound in barrels. Quotations range from 14c as high as 15c per pound according to seller. Direct shipment from the Orient is offered at 10 1/2c per pound c.i.f. New York and shipment from the Coast is named at 11 3/4c@12 1/2c per pound in barrels.

Coconut Oil—Prices are steady in a sluggish market with practically no interest from consumers. Ceylon oil in barrels is quoted at 10c@10 1/4c per pound and tanks are held at 9 1/4c@9 1/2c per pound. Cochinchina oil in barrels is quoted at 11c@11 1/2c per pound. The Coast market for Manila oil is around 8c@8 1/4c per pound in sellers' tanks. Edible oil in the spot market is quoted at 12c@12 1/2c per pound in barrels.

Corn Oil—Interest in corn oil has been very slow recently and crude oil in barrels on the spot is lower at 7 1/2c@8c per pound. The position of oil f.o.b. mills in the middle west is unchanged with tanks quoted at 5 3/4c @6c per pound and barrels at 7c@7 1/2c per pound. Edible oil in barrels on the spot is quoted at 9 1/4c@9 3/4c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Buyers are showing little or no interest in the cottonseed oil market and prices have generally remained without quotable change. Crude oil f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks is attracting some interest and prices are now quoted at 5 3/4c@6c per pound according to location. The prime summer yellow market is sluggish at 7 1/2c@8c per pound.

Olive Oil—Prices are unchanged with denatured oil held around \$1.45@ \$1.55 per gallon. Edible oil is quoted at \$2.25@ \$2.35 per gallon. Interest in foots has not improved and shipment is fairly steady at 6 3/4c@7 1/4c per pound c.i.f. against a spot price of 8 3/4c per pound where stocks are to be had.

Palm Oil—Prices are without quotable change on a dead market. Lagos casks are quoted at 6 3/4c@7c per pound and Niger at 6c@6 1/4c per pound.

Peanut Oil—There has been little interest in the peanut oil market and prices have not responded to the tariff. Coast oil is quoted at 6c@6 1/4c per pound in sellers' tanks. Southern crude in buyers' tanks at mills is quoted at 5 3/4c@6c per pound but it is understood that demand in quantity could probably not be met at the prevailing quotations. Crude in barrels on the spot is quoted at 8 1/2c@9c per pound.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined rapeseed oil is quoted at 90c @95c per gallon and blown at \$1.00@ \$1.05 per gallon in barrels on the spot.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast oil in sellers' tanks is quoted at 5 1/2c@5 3/4c per pound for prompt shipment. In spite of this price which is named by tired holders quotations from the Orient are around 4 1/2c@4 3/4c per pound c.i.f. Coast in bond. The spot market is very dull, crude oil

in barrels quoted at 8c@8½c per pound and edible at 8½c@9c per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Prices are held steady at 44c@46c per gallon although it is probable that this figure can be bettered from resale holders.

Menhaden Oil—Crude oil is not moving and holders refuse to readjust their prices to fit the ideas of buyers. Quotations are not lower than 30c per gallon f.o.b. mills. It is possible that buyers would not be interested in even lower figures. Refined oil is not moving with prices based on 40c@43c per gallon for light pressed oil.

Animal Oils

Prices have remained the same on the former weak basis although signs of developing strength are seen in a few directions. Buyers are taking small lots but these lots have shown signs of increasing slightly of late.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices are unchanged on a market that continues sluggish. The present price range is from \$5.00 per barrel for B to \$8.50 per barrel for WW.

Turpentine—Spot turpentine is slightly firmer with an advance of 1c per gallon recorded on the week. Present quotations are given as 61c per gallon. Savannah prices are unchanged at 51½c per gallon. London prices have firmed up slightly to 82 shillings per quintal.

WILL STANDARDIZE DISINFECTANTS

The Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association, which met at Atlantic City, was addressed by William D. Hartley, representative of McDougall Brothers, Ltd., of Manchester England, who spoke on trade conditions in Great Britain and the effect of the coal strike on prices of creosotes. Mr. Hartley did not think prices would be advanced. W. H. Gesell, of the Lehn & Fink Co., read the report of the Committee on Disinfectants, and R. N. Chipman the report of the Committee on Insecticides. The report of the Committee on Standardization of Disinfectants recommended the adoption of the Hygienic Laboratory method of testing disinfectants.

A. L. Bobrick, president of the Sanitary Products Corporation, New York, and A. S. Hickerson, of the Worrell Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, addressed the meeting. H. W. Cole, of The Barrett Company, New York, president of the Association, reviewed the progress made during the last six months.

C. C. Baird of Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass., made a report as secretary, and also read the report of Harry J. Schnell, treasurer, who was unable to be present. The treasurer's report showed the financial obligations of the Association and a balance in the treasury. F. A. Hoyt of the Frederick Disinfectant Company of Atlanta, Ga., of the Committee on Membership, said the Association had lost only three memberships during the year, while there were prospects of many new firms joining.

More than 100 members of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, New York, attended the annual outing at Sea Gate, last week. The guests were Charles T. Pierce, former president of the New York Paint Club and vice commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club; William A. Alpers, vice president of the central zone of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association and J. Sibley Felton, president of the Philadelphia Club.

Thomas B. Cartmell, head of the Cartmell Paint & Glass Company, of Wilmington, Del., died on June 16 at the age of sixty-six.

OPPOSE GOVERNMENT FERTILIZER PLANT

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 28.—Cost systems for fertilizer plants were urged by Charles H. MacDowell in addressing the National Fertilizer Association in convention here. He said in part:

"Salesmen should go in for high analysis material," he said, "and see that the farmer does not pay an excessive price for his plant food. There are too many brands and too many grades and this increases the cost. Not only should the manufacturing department know the cost of production, but the credit and sales departments should be equally well posted so that they know where the seller stands when a sale is made. The trade has always lacked information as to the amount of raw material stocks on hand and manufacturers have been buying blindly. It is hoped that this condition will be changed in the near future."

Mr. MacDowell said the Muscle Shoals plant is at present ample for all future needs for national defense. Sulfate of ammonia is now being sold cheaper than it could be produced by the Government and the Allied Chemical & Dye Company is erecting a plant at Syracuse, N. Y., which will produce material very much lower than it could be produced at Muscle Shoals. He said the United States Government should leave the production of fertilizer materials to private capital and not become a manufacturer.

It was announced that Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce had promised to give out figures each month showing imports and exports of fertilizer materials.

Five members of the executive committee were elected to serve three years as follows: C. A. Alling, of Darling & Co., Chicago; A. C. Read, of Read Phosphate Company, Savannah; G. B. Brewster, Jr., Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore; H. H. Lippincott, of I. P. Thomas & Son Company, Philadelphia; Clarence Y. Schulz, of F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.

The last days of the convention of the Southern Fertilizer Association were devoted to discussion of selling costs, freight rates and reports of officials. Russel Porter, of Atlanta, president of the Association, said the consumption of fertilizers was increasing in this country about ten per cent each year. W. E. Richards, chairman of the Soil Improvement Committee declared that every additional pound of fertilizer used produced a pound of cotton. Other speakers were J. N. Harper, who said there was within reach a potential demand in Southern States for 15,000,000 tons of fertilizer; C. A. Whittle, J. Ross Hanahan and J. W. White, who discussed freight rates; Chas. W. P. Riddy, of Norfolk, who spoke on selling costs, and Horace Bowker of New York who pointed out past mistakes of the trade.

IMPORTERS WIN NAPHTHALENE SUIT

In the naphthalene protest by the Stone and Downer Co., on appeal from the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals has sustained the Appraisers who decided in favor of the importers.

The collector of customs at Boston found that 49 barrels of naphthalene imported at that port had a solidifying point of not less than 79° C., and accordingly assessed the naphthalene at 15 per cent ad valorem and with a special duty of 2½ cents per pound in accordance with the provisions of Title V, sections 500 and 501, of the act of September 8, 1916. The naphthalene is free of duty under section 500, group 1, if it has a lower solidifying point than 79° C., as decided by the Board and the Court of Customs Appeals.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs Pages 1446-1447

NARROW SPOT MARKET IN BOTANICALS

Demand Still Of Jobbing Proportions With Dealers Shading Prices in Competition—Nux Vomica Easier—Rhubarb Soft — Asafetida Lower — Buchu Declines Further

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Coriander Seed, Unblch., 1/2 lb.	
Declined	
Arnica Flowers, 2c lb.	Nux Vomica, 1c lb.
Asafetida, Lump, 3c lb.	Powdered, 2c lb.
Balm Gilead Buds, 5c lb.	Rhubarb Rt., 2c lb.
Balsam Fir, Canada, \$1 gal.	Sage, Greek, 1/2c lb.
Blackhaw, Bk. Rt., 3c lb.	Dalmatian, 1/2c lb.
Bark Tree, 2c lb.	Shellac, T.N., 7c lb.
Buchu Lvs., Short, 10c lb.	Squill Root, 1/2c lb.
Cramp Bark, So-called, 2c lb.	Strophanthus Seed, 20c lb.
Dandelion Rt., Imp., 1c lb.	Tragacanth, Whitet Rib., 10c lb.
Ergot, Span., 15c lb.	Wax, Bay, 2c lb.
Golden Seal Rt., 50c lb.	Japan, 1/2c lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c lb.	Paraffin, 1/2c lb.
	Valerian Root, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.25	\$.25	\$.23	\$.55
Buchu Leaves, Short	.90	1.00	1.10	3.65
Cantharides, Russian	1.90	1.90	2.00	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.14	.14	.15	.23
Ergot, Spanish	1.10	1.25	1.10	6.00
Insect Powder, pure	.36	.36	.36	.80
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.25
Nux Vomica	.14	.15	.14	.14
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.26	.28	.30	.80
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.50	3.60	3.70	4.60
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.10
Average	1.39	1.42	1.44	2.55

Actual business in crude drugs is confined to small proportions while the market moves within a narrow scope. The great bulk of botanicals listed, is being neglected, and such demand as there is, falls principally on the few active products. Progressive price shading is still very much in evidence, a real order or two apparently being sufficient, when competition gets to work, to play havoc with prices for items which have not been moving well. Dealers here are kept on the jump following the more aggressive element of the trade in the matter of competitive prices. The tendency of values continues downward, a wider area being affected among the crude drugs as well as a greater rate of loss, than in any of the groups of the drug and chemical markets at the present time. Uncertainty and general softness is looked for during the balance of the summer.

Larger supplies of nux vomica here and near-by afloat have eased the spot situation. Sales of rhubarb have been reported at lower prices this week. Ergot is easier as sellers are anxious to hold as little as possible as the season advances. A sharp cut has been made in golden seal root. Both Greek and Dalmatian sage are cheaper. Prices of Jamaica ginger are somewhat easier on spot. Asafetida has been cut again. Lower priced buchu is available on spot. Further shading of rhubarb prices is noted. Valerian is still very weak. Tragacanth is lower. Dandelion is being shaded in competition. Strophanthus seed is down again. Balm Gilead buds are easier.

Crude Drugs

Balm Gilead Buds—Offered lower from the country

and easier on spot at 75c@80c a pound for good grade dry buds.

Ergot—Demand continues rather slack and prices tend to soften. Spot bags are now offered openly at \$1.10 a pound and reports of sales between dealers down to 90c have been heard. One leading dealer still adheres to \$1.25 for spot goods. The present price for ergot will undoubtedly not induce the Spanish peasants to rush the season as they did a year ago, when the price was \$6.00.

Nux Vomica—Supplies of whole buttons are again available on the spot at 14c a pound. Larger supplies from recent imports and goods near-by afloat are responsible for a softer market. Demand has likewise fallen off. Goods are offered afloat at 11c and for shipment from Calcutta or Bombay at 8 1/2c. Spot powder in barrels at 23c for U.S.P.

Barks

Blackhaw—Cheaper offers from primary markets and spot competition have brought the price to 32c a pound for root bark and 20c for bark of tree.

Buckthorn—Weak and unchanged at 8c@9c a pound spot.

Cramp—True cramp unchanged at 50c spot. So-called bark easier at 10c here.

Elm—Unchanged during the week but soft and under pressure of new offers from the country. Selected in bundles at 45c. Grinding at 17c@18c and powdered at 21c@23c spot.

Berries

Cubebs are easy but unchanged in price at \$1.00 for ordinary, \$1.10 for XX, and \$1.05 for powdered. Cocculus indicus quiet at 14c. Junipers in fair jobbing request at 3 3/4c. Saw palmetto berries steady at 14c.

Flowers

Arnica—Spot arnica flowers have been reduced to 12c a pound with demand at this level showing little activity. Cheap replacement available.

Chamomile—Romans are still the firm factor although demand has fallen off somewhat. Hold at 28c@30c a pound spot. Genuine Hungarian, good quality, at 20c spot ranging up to 23c as to seller. German at the same figure. A lot of shattered flowers reported available at 18c.

Insect—A good seasonable demand with price firm at 36c@38c a pound for pure powder in barrels spot. Within a few weeks or so, a reaction from the current firm position is looked for as consuming demand drops off again. Flowers as to grade and seller from 32c up to 40c spot.

Gums

Sales of asafetida in cases were made last week at 35c spot. Powdered is still held at 90c unchanged. Acacia amber sorts continue easy and in smaller demand at 10 1/2c spot. Prices for white ribbons tragacanth have been cut to \$3.50@3.55 a pound spot. Camphor very firm and higher at 76c for Jap refined in slabs, cases, and Chinese at 74c. T. N. shellac has dropped further and sales are reported at 57c@58c.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Recent landings have been offered on spot at lower prices with interest of consumers still more or less quiet. Spot bales at 90c a pound with less than bales at \$1.00 up. Latest reports for goods afloat name

87½c laid down in New York. It is difficult to see how buchu can go much lower on spot based on the cost of import.

Sage—New lots of Greek and Dalmatian sage are available on spot at lower prices. Greek is held at 4½c @5c here while a good grade Dalmatian reworked sage may be had at 5½c@6c spot.

Uvi Ursi—Good quality is offered freely now on spot at 4½c a pound with demand rather restricted.

Roots

Althea—Still named at 10c for cut cubes ranging up to 12c as to seller and quality.

Dandelion—A seller on spot has dropped under the market to take an order and 12c has been done on spot. The market is quiet and steady at 12c@13c.

Gentian—Reports of a stronger position on spot are heard but offers of 8c gentian are still reported nevertheless.

Ginger—Jamaica new crop grinding root is available on spot slightly cheaper at 24½c@26c a pound. Fancy bold at 28½c@29c.

Golden Seal—A sharp cut in the spot price of golden seal has been induced by weakness in the country and the desire of tired spot holders to sell out. Openly quoted prices here now name \$4.00 a pound for whole and \$4.50 for powdered.

Rhubarb—Sales have been made during the week at 25c a pound for spot cases. Most sellers are openly naming 26c and 27c but in competition are meeting the 25c figure. Demand is quiet and does not appear to have been stimulated any by the lower prices. Powdered unchanged at 35c.

Senega—Spot is dull and uncertain at 60c@65c a pound with no demand to speak of. Buyers are holding off for new crop goods.

Strophanthus Seed—The price has been reduced further to 40c a pound although some sellers still adhere to 60c.

Valerian—Sales of spot valerian were made last week at 10c a pound on orders not exceeding 500 pounds. Generally weak on spot. In spite of the fact that spot figures are lower than actual production cost, holders here appear anxious to sell out.

SOAP PRODUCTS VALUED AT \$317,163,000

Washington, June 28.—Returns from 349 soap manufacturers turning out products valued at \$317,163,000 are published this week by the Census Bureau. By the census of 1914 there were 371 establishments with products valued at \$127,942,000. Although the industry shows a decrease in the number of establishments for 1919 as compared with 1914 the increase in the value of products for all establishments was \$202,999,000 or 150%, primarily due to higher prices.

The production of hard soaps in 1919 was \$2,322,185,000 pounds valued at \$227,439,000 as compared with 2,064,228,000 pounds valued at \$104,465,000 in 1914, an increase of 12.5% in quantity and 118% in value, and in unit values from 5.1c per pound to 9.8c. The output of soft soap was valued at \$3,903,000 in 1919 and \$1,697,000 in 1914, an increase of 133%, special soap articles \$3,568,000 in 1919 and \$833,000 in 1914, an increase of 328%, and refined glycerin, an important by-product of the industry, \$11,461,000 in 1919, and \$5,776,000 in 1914, an increase of 98.4%. The production of liquid soap, first reported in 1919, was 10,025,000 pounds valued at \$1,254,000.

Dr. F. S. Hereth has become manager of the laboratories of the Drug Products Co., Long Island City.

SPICES REACH SAN FRANCISCO

Importations at San Francisco during the third week of June included the following: On the steamer West Jena, from Soerabaya and Yokohama, 940 bags pepper, 100 cases nutmegs and 3,469 sacks copra; on the steamer China, from Hongkong, 450 barrels peanut oil; on the steamer Gorontalo, from Batavia, 11,801 bundles oil cake, 1,428 bags pepper, 160 packages tapioca flakes and 143 bags nutmegs, from Samarang 89 bags nutmegs, from Manila 3,492 bags copra, from Soerabaya 9,045 bags copra and 9,640 bags copra cake, and from Macassar 769 bags copra cake, 3,139 bags copra and 264 bags nutmegs; on the steamer E. D. Kingsley, from Vancouver, B. C., 400 bags Epsom salts; on the steamer Ecuador from Manila, 764 tons coconut oil and 750 bags tapioca; on the steamer West Cayote, from Liverpool, 1,751 bags cocoa, 2,640 bags soda ash and 600 bales oakum; on the bark Daylight, from Manila, 1,470 tons copra, and on the steamer Tahiti from Wellington, 2,507 sacks of copra.

CRUDE DRUGS LOWER IN FRANCE

Marseilles, June 18.—The drug market is still dull and buyers fail to show interest in the prices at which goods are offered. Prices per hundred kilos are as follows:

Francs	Francs
Saffron 32,500	Egg albumen 1,700
Caraway 125	Benzoin, Palembang 300
Opium 8-9% 13,000	Benzoin Sumatran . 600
Agar agar 1,350	Refined camphor... 2,500
Cavadille 500	Cardamom 1,500
Nutmeg 515	Cinnamon, Chinese. 200
Citric acid 1,525	Cinnamon, Ceylon . 650
Tartaric acid 845	Cochineal 800
Refined alum 115	Foenugreek 40
Spanish anise 328	Manna, in tears ... 2,000

BUCHU EXPORTS SINCE 1910

From 1910 until 1920 inclusive, the average yearly exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa have been 163,373 pounds with an average value of £31,252. From 1910 to 1914, the average annual export was 204,271 pounds valued at £30,394 while from 1915 to 1919, it was 130,161 pounds valued at £23,937. In 1919, the exports were 149,166 with a value of £37,130, and in 1920, 139,149 pounds valued at £67,243. Of this quantity the United States received 115,247 pounds in 1919 and 84,673 in 1920. The total exports from South Africa over the twelve seasons covered, amounted to 1,960,475 pounds with a value of £375,028.

John O. Davis, collector of customs at San Francisco, has shipped two thousand cans of opium, valued at \$130,000, to Washington, where it will be made into opium derivatives for use in Government hospitals. Despite the fact that there are four agencies engaged in fighting the smuggling of narcotics—customs inspectors, special agents of the Treasury Department, Federal narcotic agents and the State Board of Pharmacy—large quantities of opium have been landed in this country during the year.

"North Carolina furnishes more than 80 per cent of the crude drugs produced in the United States," according to J. J. McManus, of the U. S. Food and Drug Laboratory, in an address before the Savannah Section of the American Chemical Society. Over 200 herbs with medicinal qualities are found in that state.

Exports of copal and elemi from the Philippines for March, 1921, amounted to \$15,000, compared with \$75,000 the same month last year.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 1449-1450

INCREASED DEMAND FOR FLAVORING OILS

Warm Weather Improves Consumption—Prices Still Easing Downward — Orange and Lemon Cabled Higher — Spearmint Easier — Citronella and Juniper Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Oil Juniper Berries, 20c lb.			
Oil Almond, Bitter, 25c lb.		Oil Geranium, Rose, 25c lb.	
Oil Bergamot, 25c lb.		Bourbon, 25c lb.	
Oil Cinnamon, Ceylon, \$2.50 lb.		Oil Lavender, U.S.P., 25c lb.	
Oil Citronella, Java, 5c lb.		Oil Spearmint, 25c lb.	
Citronellol, \$1 lb.		Methyl Anthranilate, \$1 lb.	
Musk Ambrette, \$2.50 lb.		Phenylacetaldehyde, \$2 lb.	
Ketone, \$1 lb.		Phenylethylalcohol, \$2 lb.	
Nylene, 25c lb.		Vanillin, resale, 2c oz.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.00	\$5.25	\$5.75	\$6.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.35	.35	.30	.82
Oil Cloves	1.30	1.30	1.30	3.00
Oil Lemon	.65	.65	.70	1.50
Oil Peppermint, Natural	2.25	2.25	2.50	6.75
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	6.75	6.75	7.00	11.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.57	.57	.60	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00
Coumarin	4.75	4.75	4.75	6.50
Methyl Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.80
Vanillin	.50	.50	.55	.95
Average	2.17	2.20	2.28	4.09

The hot weather has created a broader interest in the flavoring oils, the soft drink manufacturers reported to be taking on larger supplies of raw materials with the increased demand for their products. Prices as a group remain about stationary but the few which are moving, still tend to ease downward. Summing up the bulk of essential oils and allied products moved during June, dealers here report that the total volume has been quite gratifying and shows an improvement over May. Of course, this may be a seasonable spurt characteristic of the volatile oils but the trade prefers to indicate it as a step in a gradually improving demand. Orders are still of the jobbing type, however, and a comparatively large number are required to build up a fair volume of business.

Cables from Sicily quote sharply higher prices for shipment of orange and lemon oils. The absorption by American consumers is better but has not affected prices on spot. Spearmint is easier both on spot and in the country as new crop is being distilled. Supplies of Ceylon citronella and juniper berry oil have been allowed to become very small on spot. The price of bergamot is being shaded further. Cheaper rose geranium and lavender oils are offered. Oil bitter almond is easier. Citronellol is lower on foreign competition. All the artificial musks are down. Some resale vanillin is reported slightly under the makers' price.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Demand for bitter almond oil is dull. Prices are being shaded and competition is keen. For spot U.S.P. or s.p.a. oil, all the way from \$5.00 ranging up to \$8.00 as to brand and seller, is quoted.

Oil Anise—Technical available on spot in original cases as imported as low as 55c a pound although most sellers are asking 60c. Demand is lethargic. U.S.P. oil at 65c@75c as to seller and quantity.

Oil Bergamot—The lack of demand from consuming quarters has resulted in further shading. Spot coppers are now available at \$5.00 a pound here although up to \$5.50 is quoted as to brand. For shipment, quotations vary between \$4.45 c.i.f. and \$4.70 c.i.f. as to shipper. Based on these figures spot replacement is about \$5.40 @ \$5.75.

Oil Bois de Rose—Good grade at \$4.00@4.50. Under this sold on sample chiefly and viewed with suspicion.

Oil Caraway—Easy, in light demand and quiet at \$1.25@2.00 a pound for rectified oil.

Oil Cassia—The spot price of 75c is just about representative of the cost to lay the goods down here. Sales have been made at this figure and it is reported smaller lots have commanded up to 85c. U.S.P. at \$1.15@1.30 a pound as to seller. Demand is quiet.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Offered freely at 90c with demand stagnant. Prices range up to \$1.00 as to seller and quality.

Oil Cinnamon—Heavy Ceylon cinnamon lower at \$20.00 a pound. The quality range is doubtful and lower grade goods might be had for \$15.00. Cinnamon leaf at \$2.50.

Oil Citronella—It is reported that the stock of Ceylon citronella on spot does not exceed three or four thousand pounds. Spot supplies have been permitted to run down and with a good demand, immediate shipment of orders has been impossible. An order for three drums was reported unable to be filled on spot by a large importer. Spot and for close-by afloat named at 35c for drums. Cans at 37c. Java citronella easy and dull at 65c a pound.

Oil Cloves—Quiet and routine. Makers' prices are \$1.30@1.35.

Oil Eucalyptus—U.S.P. Australian oil is said to be in slightly better demand here. Prices unchanged at 50c@55c a pound for cases.

Oil Geranium—Rose Algerian easier at \$5.25 spot. Bourbon also lower at \$4.50 a pound here. Prices for African range up to \$9.00.

Oil Juniper Berries—Spot stocks of oil juniper berries have been neglected for some time and allowed to run close to depletion. Although goods are en route, the spot is temporarily short of juniper. Sellers who were holding at \$2.20 and \$2.25 have boosted their prices to \$2.40@2.50. Shipment prices represent a cost only just under the latter figures.

Oil Lavender—For a good grade U.S.P. lavender, \$5.75 a pound is now openly named and \$5.50 might be done. For higher test oils, up to \$7.00 is still heard. Spike ranges from \$1.05 up to \$1.25 a pound spot. Import cost on the latter runs about \$1.15 laid down, all charges.

Oil Lemon—Sellers who were generally doing 65c last week are now in most cases asking 68c. However, plentiful supplies on spot, held by sellers anxious to dispose of their goods, can be bought at 65c still. Prices range up to 90c as to brand and quantity. Shipment figures are cabled in here at 62c, 64c and 65c c.i.f. which represents a material advance. The warmer weather has brought out some increase in consuming demand. The situation, however, both here and abroad, is basically weak. Imports at New York 210 cases last week.

Oil Limes—Easier at \$5.75 with demand reduced and competition a factor.

Oil Orange—Cables from primary markets have in some instances withdrawn former quotations and in others have announced sharp advances in prices for shipment to selling agents here. Offers of sweet Sicilian oil at \$1.75 and \$1.80 c.i.f. last week were withdrawn while one well-known brand was jumped from \$1.75 up to \$2.15 c.i.f. Consuming demand here is improved and the higher cables may be merely based on the better absorption due to the warm weather here. Spot Sicilian at \$2.40 up to \$2.75. West Indian at \$2.50 @ \$2.75 spot, and named for shipment at \$2.60 duty paid.

Oil Peppermint—Quiet and easy here. Prices on spot show no variation from \$2.25 @ \$2.50 for natural and \$2.50 @ \$2.75 for U.S.P. Buying is at a standstill, most consumers waiting for the new crop oil to come out in order to see what price developments may occur.

Oil Sandalwood—Quoted lower for shipment. The spot market, however, is well under the shipment price. Weak here at \$6.75 for East Indian, with demand dead.

Oil Sassafras—Still easy and under pressure at \$1.20 @ \$1.25 a pound for natural oil. Artificial at 57c @ 60c.

Oil Spearmint—Offered both on spot and in the country at \$5.00 a pound for old crop goods. New crop oil now being distilled offered for shipment when ready at \$4.40 @ \$4.50 f.o.b.

Oil Wormseed—Openly named at \$2.50 for spot U.S. P. goods but reported under this for a quantity.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—Made from cheaper citronella abroad, imported citronellol has eased the price for spot goods which are now held at \$12.00 a pound ranging up to \$18.00 for a C.P.

Coumarin—A small lot of American resale available here at \$4.50. Domestic makers adhere at \$4.75 a pound. One lot or imported coumarin is offered on spot at \$4.75.

Methyl Anthranilate—Offered cheaper and in poor demand at \$4.50 @ \$5.00 a pound here.

Musk Artificial—Ambrette continues to slide off steadily and is now quoted lower at \$32.50 a pound spot. Musk ketone is down to \$16.00, probably less on firm business. Xylene is also easy at \$4.25 @ \$4.50.

Phenylethylalcohol—Makers of domestic adhere to \$12.00. Imported goods and resale material, said to be of A1 quality, at \$8.00 spot.

Vanillin—Some resale goods are available at 48c provided a quantity is taken. Manufacturers adhere to 50c basis 10,000 ounce lots. Demand quiet.

Allarico Valle, manufacturer of perfumes, was held in \$15,000 bail by Federal Judge Knox for a hearing Thursday on a charge of having sworn to a false income tax return for 1920. Valle was arrested on complaint of Joseph F. Baker, an Internal Revenue agent, who said Valle paid a tax of \$4 only on his income for 1920, when there was really due \$1,011.82. The complaint also charges the defendant with having failed to make any return for 1919, when his income taxes amounted to \$2,500. Later, it was alleged, Valle paid the Government \$400, which he swore was the tax due on a true statement of his income for that year. The defendant, it was charged, also failed to file a return of his income for 1918, and that he was still in default for that year's tax.

The June Chemical Company, formerly located in Pittsford, Pa., is now established in a new home in Scranton. The company makes aromatic chemicals.

MANUFACTURERS ATTACK PATENT BILL

The American Manufacturers Export Association, 165 Broadway, New York, has sent a communication to members in which the Stanley bill, which provides for compulsory working of patents owned by foreigners, is attacked. Lawrence Langner, 55 Liberty street, attributes the bill to chemical interests. Under it the United States reserves the right to license any person or persons for purposes of manufacture in this country. The royalties payable by a licensee under the law are fixed on these bases: Ten per cent of the manufacturing costs for the first \$100,000 worth; 5 per cent on the next \$200,000; 2½ per cent on the next \$500,000 worth, and 1 per cent on all amounts in excess of \$800,000 worth.

Mr. Langner, the association's patent lawyer said: "It is believed that this bill is being introduced in behalf of the chemical industry of this country. This represent only a small fraction of the total business of the United States, and it would seem absurd to pass legislation which will affect the entire commerce of the country in a marked degree for the benefit of the alleged protection of only one industry."

"If it really could be shown that the passage of this bill would protect an infant industry, it might merit serious consideration, but since as a law it could be evaded (to wit, by assigning the foreign-owned patent application or patent to an American citizen or an American corporation) the whole argument for the bill falls to the ground."

ANTI-DUMPING RULES IN FORCE

The regulations for the enforcement of the anti-dumping act have been issued by the Treasury Department. The act provides:

"In the case of all imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free of duty, as to which the Secretary of the Treasury has made public a finding that an industry in the United States is being, or is likely to be, injured, or so prevented from being established by reason of the importation into the United States of such merchandise which is being sold or is likely to be sold in the United States or elsewhere at less than its fair value, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duties imposed thereon by law, a special dumping duty in an amount equal to the difference between the purchase price (in the case of a sale abroad) or the exporter's sales price (in the case of consignment) and the foreign market value, or, in the absence of such market value, the cost of production."

DEMAND FOR ESSENCES AT MARSEILLES

Marseilles, June 18.—The essential oil market continues very quiet and transactions are rare. The perfume industry has not suffered, but perfume chemicals of low price are most in demand. Prices per hundred kilos follow:

	Francs		Francs
Geranium, bourbon ..	90	Cinnamon	36
Vetiver, bourbon	150	Patchouli	450
Ylang ylang, 1st qual.	200	Anise, Tonkin	12
Ylang ylang, 2nd qual.	90	Anise, Chinese	13
Vervaine	25	Rosewood	65
Ceylon citronella ...	10	Cloves	35
Java citronella	16	Palmarosa	75
Sandalwood	215	Linaloe	70
Petitgrain	66		

The consignees in London for the Mysore Government B. P. sandalwood oil have announced the withdrawal of the ninety days' protection clause in contracts against a fall in the official price.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 1451-1452

BERGAMOT OIL AND CAMPHOR HIGHER

London Outlook For Increase In Business More Hopeful—Star Anise Oil, Tartaric Acid and Vanillin Easier—Agar Agar, Cocoa Butter and Turpentine Higher—Senega Root Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 28.—The outlook for larger business in crude drugs and fine chemicals is more hopeful this week. Higher prices are announced on agar agar, cocoa butter and turpentine.

The market is firmer for oil of bergamot, caffeine, camphor and linseed oil. Balsam of Peru, citronella oil, lemongrass oil, pyrogallol acid, star anise oil, tartaric acid and vanillin are easier.

Prices are lower for oil of calamus, pilocarpine, senega root, and shellac.

London, June 18 (By Mail).—The first Drug Auctions since January 20 took place June 9, but the result was so unsatisfactory that it was decided to hold the next sale in September.

Balsam Peru is dearer, the little on spot being quoted at 8s 3d per lb., while to arrive the price is 8s 6d per lb. c.i.f.

Bergamot oil is easier on the spot, at from 22s to 23s per lb., and the market is weak.

Camphor, Refined—Japanese slabs are higher, owing to some good export business, the closing price being 3s 9d per lb.

Castor oil is dearer, English pharmaceutical being now £64 per ton, first pressing £59, and seconds £54, naked, ex Mills.

Cocoa butter has again advanced, prime English being now 1s 11d per lb., in ton lots, ex works.

Cod liver oil is easier, at 92s 6d per barrel c.i.f. for finest new Lofoten.

Epsom salts are lower, owing to small demand. Commercial quality is offered at £8 10s per ton and pharmaceutical quality at about £10 per ton.

Hexamine is much firmer, 5s 3d per lb. being the general quotation.

Ergot is scarce and dearer, there being none available, either Spanish or Portuguese, under 6s per lb.

Linseed oil is firmer, the latest spot price being 34s 3d per cwt.

Menthol is quiet and easier, at 20s per lb. for Kobayashi or Suzuki on spot.

Shellac is firmer this week, at 390s per cwt. for usual standard T. N. Orange quality.

Tartaric acid is easier, at 1s 5½d per lb. for Italian on the spot.

Thymol is cheaper, at 23s per lb., but there is no demand.

Turpentine has fluctuated, but closes easier, at 77s per cwt. for June delivery.

Members of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association declared recently, through their secretary, that "the refusal of the British Dyestuffs Corporation to supply British export firms in England with synthetic indigo on the ground that they have their own selling arrangements in the Far East, will divert a large percentage of dyestuffs trade from Great Britain to Germany, Switzerland and the United States."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.752
France (franc)	.193	.080
Italy (lira)	.193	.049
Germany (mark)	.238	.014
Japan (yen)	.499	.480
Spain (peseta)	.193	.132
Holland (guilder)	.402	.331
Belgium (franc)	.198	.080
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.169
Norway (crown)	.268	.144
Sweden (crown)	.263	.224
Denmark (crown)	.424	.303
Argentina (peso)	.263	.171
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.108
China (Silver Dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.503
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.685
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.156	.723
Russia (ruble)	.515	.002

BRITISH MAKERS CUT POTASS. CARBONATE

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, June 18.—So far as the home trade is concerned there is no improvement in the amount of business being done in the heavy chemical market, but during the week quite a fair enquiry for export has been received and a little more actual business has been done. The market is not quite so stagnant. Lithopone is inquired for in small lots and quoted at £30 for continental Red Seal, and £33 for light resisting, per ton, casks free; values are very steady.

Potash, caustic is again easier this week—the demand is exceedingly poor—spot quotations are now being made at £40 to £42 per ton with limited lots offering. Makers are quoting £33 per ton, which shows a reduction of £3. Potassium carbonate 90-92% has been considerably reduced by makers, and is now quoted at £35 per ton—spot prices are above this figure. The demand is poor.

Soda ash 58%, light alkali is only being asked for very occasionally and values are easy at £9 per ton, f.o.b.; makers' price for home trade only continues unchanged at £8 10s per ton in bags.

Soda, caustic, makers' prices are £26 15s per ton for 76-77% in large drums f.o.r. and £24 10s per ton for 70-72% material for home trade only; spot parcels are a little easier at £22 10s per ton in drums, f.o.b. 70-72%, and about £26 for 76-77% in drums f.o.b.; American 76% material quoted at competitive figures, c.i.f. continental ports and United Kingdom—only very small business is being done. Sodium nitrate is quoted by makers this week at the slightly reduced figure of £18 10s per ton for 96% refined material, f.o.r. Liverpool—the market is still quiet.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE SETTLED

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 29.—The coal miners strike has been officially settled, and the chemical markets have responded to the cheerful news by renewed activity. Manufacturers announce their determination to start plants again as soon as supplies of coal are available. The export trade will probably be the first to feel the effect of the revival in industry. It is expected that the total of unemployed in England will be rapidly reduced and there is a general feeling of optimism in all lines of trade.

GLAUBERS SALTS LOW IN BERLIN

Berlin, June 18.—Numerous inquiries of late from abroad for all kinds of chemicals but the actual business done is on a small scale, prices having as rule proved a stumbling block. Hamburg reports a notable increase in the volume of inquiries for medicinals from Scandinavian countries. Peroxide of hydrogen has been in lively demand by exporters. Thirty per cent med. stocks quoted 35 marks per kilo as against an inland price of 20 marks.

Increased activity has been noted in bromides. Prices have improved yet have not regained the former level. Potassium, cryst., was offered at 18 marks for export and 16.50 for inland. Sodium 19.50 marks and 17.50 marks, respectively. Ammonium was taken at 19.50 marks for export shipments.

Glauber's salts continue active with prices remarkably low. Fairly large stocks are on the market. Glauber's salts, calc. were quoted at 105 marks f.o.b. makers' works for inland, and export lots could be had at 130 to 140 marks. Iron-free, cryst. stocks quoted 70 marks per 100 kilos for export.

Formaldehyde has been placed for export at 25 marks per kilo f. o. b. free harbor Hamburg for 40% and 18 marks for 30%. Prices for domestic delivery were 17 marks and 11 marks, respectively, with little demand.

Oxalic acid, techn., cryst., was offered at 18 marks per kilo and this was the bottom level at which export business could be done. Inland prices were around 14 marks.

Large quantities of soda, calc., 98-100% were in demand for export, with prices averaging 180 marks per 100 kilos, incl. bags.

FRENCH FINE CHEMICALS DECLINING

Marseilles, June 18.—The tendency towards lower fine chemical prices is very apparent, but few transactions have been closed. Prices per hundred kilos follow:

Francs	Francs
Hydrochloric acid, 20° 20	Caustic soda .....105
Nitric acid, 36° .....140	Soda ash 45
Nitric acid, 40° .....160	Sodium silicate 32
Sulfuric acid, 50° 19	Potassium chloride ... 48
Sulfuric acid, 60° 23	Sodium nitrate .....103
Chloride of lime 65	Magnesium sulfate ...215
Soda crystals 30	Copper sulfate, 98%...165
Potassium chlorate ...280	Ammonium sulfate ...100

RESORCIN LOWER IN LONDON

London, June 18.—Business in coal-tar products continues in small lots only. Beta-naphthol 1s 9d per lb., casks free; a fairly steady but quiet market. Resorcin, 8s to 9s per lb.; values have eased off during the week and parcels are now offering at the lower figure. Creosote oil, 7½d per gallon, drums extra; values are very weak and orders could no doubt be placed at slightly lower figures. Carbofic acid, crystals, 7d per lb., in drums with overcasks; continue to be freely offered with small demand. Naphthaleine, crude £6 to £9; flakes £24; crystals £23; powder £22; balls £28; candles £40; tablets £40 per ton, bags and casks free.

The German Potash Syndicate announces a falling off of 150,000 tons in its output during the first five months of the current year, compared with the same period in 1920. The decrease is attributable to stagnation in the home and foreign markets.

A modern glass factory has been built in Rio de Janeiro. The capacity is 60,000 bottles per day and 20,000 pieces of glassware for use in chemical work.

FRENCH PRICES ON HEAVY CHEMICALS TOO HIGH TO COMPETE WITH GERMANS

Yellow Prussiate of Soda Held at 11½ Cents While Rivals Offer It at 10 Cents C. I. F. New York—Caustic Soda at a Premium, But Tariff Prohibits Importations

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Paris, France, June 18.—No one reason can account for the absolute lack of activity in the market here and it is hard to compile the aggregate reason; although "politics" may be said to be 80% of the cause. Not only is the Upper Silesian question still in the forefront but now we are confronted with a Near-East war breaking out in Asia Minor which troubles all Europe. It is hard, doubtless, for you on the other side of the Atlantic to realize how these matters which seem to you so far away and so trivial can affect the whole market condition of a country or even of a continent; but suppose you read in the newspaper each day something like this: "Troops from Vancouver crossed the border into Washington," "The Mexican army attacks Texas." Assume that Washington and Texas were independent countries on your borders and you can get a faint idea of what all these wars and rumors of wars mean to Europe.

At any rate, the state of mind is badly unsettled and the result is that the commercial and financial situation here in Europe,—far from improving, is "getting no better very fast." Numbers of chemical factories—the smaller ones in particular,—are laying off their forces and closing down while the larger ones are accumulating stocks larger than they can hope to dispose of in the near future. Yet the prices are not being reduced to the point where they can compete for export with Germany or even with Belgium.

Take yellow prussiate of soda which could readily be sold at 10 cents c.i.f. New York and for which certain Belgian factories accepted orders last week at prices approaching this figure; the French factories ask 11½ cents and hold their stock rather than lower prices.

Soda ash is moving slowly for export. The nominal price at the factory is 32 francs the 100 kilos but the factories will accept 28 francs. This makes it worth 37 francs f.o.b. port in single bags or about \$1.40 the 100 lbs. or about \$1.70 c.i.f. New York. As against this, the Germans offer it at 2.35 marks c.i.f. per kilo or about \$1.60.

Caustic soda is at a premium here, for Solvay is sold up; but not sufficiently high to warrant importation with the high tariff imposed.

Fertilizers are about finished for this season while for next year the question is whether the Chilean nitrates or the synthetic product is going to win the battle. The odds lie slightly in favor of the latter. Makers of phosphates have enormous stocks and very low prices are quoted on the Algerian and Tunisian products.

With its usual beurocratic idiocy, the French Government is now messing with the potash mines of Alsace-Lorraine and bids fair to make as great a mess of that as they have of the telephone, railway and other Government enterprises and it is highly probable that this action will result in lessening the production next year.

A report issued by the government of the Philippine Islands shows that imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines for March, amount to \$400,000, an increase of \$25,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

G. Bonzi & Co., is the title of a new firm established at Brussels, Belgium, to deal in pharmaceuticals, aromatic plants and dyewoods.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic. See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluene.....lb.	.65	— .70
Boric cryst., bbls.....lb.	.134	— .14
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.134	— .14
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.....lb.	—	.90
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.10	— .15
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	.27	— .28
3-lb. bottle.....lb.	.23	— .24
50 to 110-lb. tins.....lb.	.19	— .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	—	.27
Crude, 25 p.c.....gal.	.27	— .28
Chromic, 98 p.c.....lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysophanic.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	—	.47
Powdered.....lb.	—	.48
Second Hands.....lb.	—	.45
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-Tar Crudes		
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.15	— .16
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	—	2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.....lb.	—	.45
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.....oz.	—	.20
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.50	— .60
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	.60
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	—	.70
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.18	— .20
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.18	— .19
Picric, kgs, see Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.lb.	.25	— .26
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.13	— .18
Pyrogallie, resublimed.....lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.20	— .25
Sulfuric, C.P.....lb.	—	.06
Sulfurous U.S.P.....lb.	.06	— .07
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.39
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	.39
Second Hands, Cryst.....lb.	.29	— .31
Powdered.....lb.	.30	— .31

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.....lb.	.26	— .30
Acetone, C. P.....lb.	.12	— .13 1/2
Acetphenetidin.....lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Alueps Lauge. See Lanolin		
Albumen, Egg, edible.....lb.	.52	— .55
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P., gal.	4.75	— 4.90
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	4.85	— 5.00
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	4.75	— 4.80
For Export, U.S.P., gal.	.50	— .55
Wood ref., 95 p.c.....gal.	.77	— .85
97 p.c.....gal.	.80	— .88
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c., gal.	.80	— .85
Pure.....gal.	1.05	— 1.25
Denatured, Complete.....gal.	.37	— .60
Second Hands.....gal.	.36	— .38
Alolin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Amidopyrine.....lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.55	— .60
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.75	— .80
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	—	.34
Imported.....lb.	—	.25
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs.....lb.	.09	— .11
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.07 1/2	— .10
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Ichthyolate (as to brand).....lb.	1.00	— 3.00
Iodide.....lb.	—	.430
Nitrate, C. P.....lb.	.12	— .14
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	.60	— .65
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.40	— .42
Monobasic.....lb.	.18	— .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.60	— .65
Water. (See Heavy Chemicals)		
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	3.05	— 3.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.16	— .17
Needle Powder.....lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/4s.oz.	—	13.05
Arcoline Hydrobromide.....oz.	20.00	— 22.50
Argols, red.....lb.	.07	— .08
Arsenic red. See Heavy Chemicals		
White. See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	—	4.75
Aspirin.....lb.	.55	— .70
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	9.00	— 12.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.....oz.	7.00	— 7.25
Barbital.....oz.	—	1.75
Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.10	— .12
Dioxide.....lb.	—	.23
Iodide.....lb.	—	5.15
Nitrate.....lb.	.09	— .11
Bay Rum		
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	3.30	— 3.75
Denatured, quinine.....gal.	3.60	— 3.75
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	—	4.00
Berberine Hdchl.....lb.	—	22.50
Acid Sulfate.....lb.	—	25.00
Neutral Sulfate.....lb.	—	27.00
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	5.00
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.10
Oxychloride.....lb.	—	2.30
Salicylate.....lb.	—	1.45
Subbenzoate.....lb.	—	2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	—	2.65
Subgallate.....lb.	—	2.10
Subiodide.....lb.	—	3.85
Subnitrate.....lb.	—	2.00
Second Hands.....lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Subsalicylate.....lb.	—	2.00
Tannate.....lb.	—	2.00
Borax, in bbls.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/4
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 1/4
Bromides. See Potass. Brom. etc.		
Bromine, purified.....lb.	—	.27
Bromoforn.....lb.	—	1.75
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.10	— 1.13
Iodide.....lb.	—	4.30
Metal sticks.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Second Hands.....lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hydrochloride.....lb.	—	8.35
Hydrobromide.....lb.	—	6.05
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	4.55
Calcium Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphites.....lb.	.70	— .75
Iodide.....lb.	—	4.00
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	—	.18
Monobasic.....lb.	.35	— .40
Sulfocarbolate.....lb.	.50	— .55

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.


Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.lb.	—	— .80
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	— .86
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	—	— .87 1/2
32's in 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	—	— .89
Japan refined 2 1/2 lb. slabs.....lb.	.75	— .76
Chinese crude.....lb.	.38	— .42
Retined.....lb.	.72	— .74
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Caramel.....gal.	.60	— .80
Carmine, No. 40.....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Casein, Edible.....lb.	.35	— .45
Technical.....lb.	.14	— .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	—	.10
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.45	— .48
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.02 1/4	— .02 1/2
Heavy.....lb.	.02 1/4	— .02 1/2
Drop.....lb.	—	.02 1/4
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.....lb.	.06	— .07
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	.85	— 1.01
One Pound Bottles.....lb.	.85	— 1.10
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	.43	— .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.....oz.	—	.93
Sulfate.....lb.	.52	— .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	—	.54
Sulfate.....lb.	—	.40
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....lb.	—	7.00
Gran. Powd.....lb.	—	7.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.23	— .25
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.34	— .38
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.....oz.	—	6.50
Hydrobromide.....oz.	—	5.30
Nitrate.....oz.	—	5.95
Phosphate.....oz.	—	4.95
Sulfate.....lb.	—	5.30
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	18.00	— 20.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	17.00	— 18.00
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup.....100 lbs.	2.44	— 2.89
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream Tartar, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.28 1/2	— .35
Powdered 99 p.c.....lb.	.28 1/2	— .35
Creosote, U.S.P.....lb.	.43	— .45
Carbonate.....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	—	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	—	17.50
15 gr., vials.....ea.	—	1.25
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate		
Ergotin, Bonjean.....lb.	—	10.00
Eserine Sulfate.....oz.	40.00	— 41.00

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For Anaesthesia U. S. P.

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Amidopyrine - Guaiacol
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Sodium Methylarsinate

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U.S.P.
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Hexamethylenamine
Iodoform 406

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Morphine and its Salts
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Opium Gran., U.S.P.
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Quinine and its Salts
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb.	—	—	.18	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	.99	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c....lb.	—	—	.56
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.34	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.84	50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.72
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	—	1.10	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.89	Citrine Ointment.....lb.	—	—	.48
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.41	Cacodylate.....lb.	9.00	—	10.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	—	.58
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.21	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb.	—	—	.13	Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.81
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	—	1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Powdered Granular.....lb.	—	—	.66
Chloride.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Iodide.....lb.	—	—	2.50	Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.13	—	.14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	.30	Red.....lb.	—	—	3.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals				Oxalate, scales.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Yellow.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Formaldehyde.....lb.	.14	—	.15	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	.91
Second Hands.....lb.	—	—	.13 1/4	and Potassium.....lb.	.47	—	.57	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.01
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	.40	—	.50	White Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	1.06
Glycerin.....				Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.89	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.11
C. P. drums, bbls. extra.....lb.	.15 1/4	—	.16	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.94	With chalk.....lb.	—	—	.56
Cans.....lb.	.17 1/4	—	.18	Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	—	.80	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.80
Dynamite, drums loose.....lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	.13	—	.18	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Saponification, loose.....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.09	Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	.17	—	.22	Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	2.50	Milk, powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.15
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	.25	—	.25	Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	.85	—	1.25
Carbonate.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Powdered.....lb.	.53	—	.55	Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s. oz.	—	—	5.30
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	6.00	—	3.00	Sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.52	Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s. oz.	—	—	5.30
Imported.....gross	6.00	—	6.25	Comp. Powder.....lb.	.14	—	.15	Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s. oz.	—	—	5.30
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	—	5.30
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	—	—	18.00	Citrate.....lb.	—	—	1.60	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., 1/4s. oz.	—	—	9.40
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	—	18.00	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.....lb.	.15	—	.16	Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s. oz.	—	—	8.50
Sulfate.....oz.	—	—	18.00	Technical, bbls.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., 1/4s. oz.	—	—	9.58
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots				Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	5.50
4-oz. bottles.....gross	9.25	—	9.50	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	—	—	3.30	Granular.....lb.	—	—	6.50
8-oz. bottles.....gross	14.25	—	14.50	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	6.50
12-oz. bottles.....gross	19.50	—	19.75	Oxide.....lb.	—	—	.60	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—	1.58
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	—	2.15	Paneratin.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz.	19.00	—	20.00	Salicylate.....lb.	—	—	.50	Papain.....lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	1.10	—	2.25	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	—	3.60
Sulfate.....oz.	21.00	—	25.00	U.S.P. 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00	Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	.60	—	.67 1/4
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.				Malt Syrup kegs.....lb.	—	—	.10	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Manganese Glycerophos.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	—	—	.05
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	3.70	—	3.85	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Cream White.....lb.	—	—	.06 1/4
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	3.90	—	5.00	Jodide.....lb.	4.65	—	6.00	Lily White.....lb.	—	—	.11
Crystals.....lb.	—	—	6.00	Sulfate, Crystals.....lb.	—	—	.30	Snow White.....lb.	—	—	.12
				Menthol, Crystals.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.60	—	1.65
				Mercury, flasks 75 lb.....ca.	46.00	—	47.00	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	.26	—	.35
				Bisulfate.....lb.	—	—	.39	Pilocarpine.....oz.	7.25	—	7.50
				Blue Mass.....lb.	—	—	.56	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz.	—	—	1.30
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.58				

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Sulphate of Ammonia
Formaldehyde

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Fine Chemicals

Podophyllin	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Quinine Dicarboxate	oz.	—	—	4.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.	—	—	.60
Potassium acetate	lb.	.45	—	.50	Ethyl Carbonate	oz.	1.35	—	1.50	VIII	lb.	—	.75
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	—	.13	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—	.96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX..	lb.	—	.75
Bisulfate	lb.	.45	—	.46	Japanese	oz.	.80	—	.90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Bromide Crystals, bulk...	lb.	—	—	.50	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	—	1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..	lb.	—	2.15
Granulated	lb.	—	—	.24	Phosphate	oz.	—	—	.96	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	.25
Second Hands	lb.	.16	—	.18	Salicylate	oz.	—	—	.96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	.85
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—	.17	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins..	oz.	—	—	1.07	Iodide, bulk	lb.	.05 1/2	.07
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	—	—	—	.50	Sulfate, tins	oz.	—	—	.71	Nitrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	.40
U.S.P. purified	lb.	—	—	.40	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	2.00	—	—	2.25	Oxalate	lb.	.55	.65
Chlorate	lb.	.08	—	.13	Technical, See Intermediates					Peroxide	lb.	.38	.40
Chromate, cryst. yellow,					Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs..lb.	.23	—	—	.25	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....	lb.	.07 1/2	.08
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....	lb.	—	—	.55	Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.23	—	.25	Recryst.	lb.	.13	.14
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....	lb.	.68	—	.70	Rosewater, triple	gal.	—	—	1.50	Pyrophosphate	lb.	.15	.16
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c....oz.	1.85	—	—	1.90	Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble...lb.	2.00	—	—	2.40	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.26	.30
Guaiacol Sulfonate	lb.	2.75	—	3.50	U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	2.00	—	2.40	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	—	—	1.50
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.10	—	1.15	Salicin, bulk	lb.	4.00	—	5.00	Sulfocarbonate	lb.	.27	.33
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.65	—	3.00	Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.60	—	.80	Spartein Sulfate	oz.	.75	1.00
Lactophosphate	oz.	.90	—	1.00	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.09 1/2	—	—	.12 1/2	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.lb.	—	—	.34
Nitrate, see Saltpetre					Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.122.00	—	—	.128.00	Carbonate, pure	lb.	—	.30
Oxalate	lb.	.66	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.122.00	—	.128.00	Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	—	.32	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	—	—	.20	Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.12 1/2	.13
Salicylate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots..oz.	.39 1/2	—	—	.40 1/2	Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.45
Sulfate, C.P.	lb.	.40	—	.42	Nucleinate	oz.	.30	—	.35	Strychnine Alkd., cryst....oz.	—	—	1.95
Tartrate	lb.	—	—	.65	Protein	oz.	—	—	.40	Acetate	oz.	—	1.95
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	—	—	7.25	Colloidal	oz.	—	—	2.00	Hypophosphite	oz.	—	2.15
5 gr. bottles	1.50	—	—	1.60	Soap, Castile, white pure....lb.	.18	—	—	.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.95
Pumice Stone, lump.....	lb.	.04	—	.06	Cont'l's	lb.	.22	—	.22	Nitrate	oz.	—	1.95
Powdered	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03	Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.36	—	.38	Sulfate, crystals bulk....oz.	—	—	1.55
Pyridin	gal.	2.75	—	3.00	Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins..oz.	—	—	—	.70	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran..lb.	—	—	—	.20	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....	lb.	—	.40
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.78	Benzozate, gran., U.S.P....lb.	.55	—	—	.60	Sulfonethylethane, U.S.P....lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	.66	—	—	.67	Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls..lb.	.02 1/2	—	—	.02 1/2	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	5.25	5.50
Second Hands, Jap.	oz.	—	—	.65	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	—	—	.25	Sulfur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.15	2.70
Second Hands, Amer.....oz.	—	—	—	.68	Second Hands	lb.	.20	—	.22	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.15
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins....oz.	—	—	—	.70	Cacodylate	lb.	4.00	—	5.00	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure...100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.65
Japanese	oz.	—	—	.65	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide					Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	.17 1/2	.21 1/2
Alkaloid	oz.	—	—	1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.					Lac Sulfur	lb.	.09	.10
Acetate	oz.	—	—	1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.14	—	—	.15	Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.34	.37
Benzoate	oz.	—	—	1.05	Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.18	—	—	.18	U.S.P.	lb.	.42 1/2	.43
Citrate	oz.	—	—	1.05	Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Talcum, Amer., bags....100 lbs.	—	—	1.50
Dihydrochloride	oz.	—	—	1.05						Purified	100 lbs.	—	4.00

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Heavy Chemicals

Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	— .63
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	7.25	— 7.70
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	9.60
Tin, dichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	.40
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromophenol	lb.	—	.90
Trional	oz.	—	.50
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yohimbine	oz.	—	15.00
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.09	— .12
Stearate	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.09½	— .10

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
56 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.70
80 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	9.75	— 10.00
Glacial, bbls. & cys. 100 lbs.	11.00	— 11.75
Chlorosulfonic, 93.95 p.c.	lb.	.15
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c.	lb.	.38
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	.45
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.07
48 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.12
52 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.13
60 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.16
White Acid	lb.	.32
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.	lb.	.10
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.04½
50 per cent pure.	lb.	—
Technical	lb.	.15
80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.22
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.10
Sulfuric	unit	.08½
Muriatic, 18 deg. cys. 100 lbs.	1.20	— 2.05
20 deg. carboys. 100 lbs.	1.50	— 2.25
22 deg. carboys. 100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.75

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free cys.			
18 deg.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
20 deg.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
22 deg.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.06½	— .06½
38 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.06	— .07
40 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.06½	— .07½
42 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.07½	— .08
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....	lb.	.13	— .18
Syrupy, 65 p.c.....	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12½
Sulfuric, Tank car lots			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....	ton	11.00	— 16.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.....	ton	18.00	— 20.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston		23.00	— 25.00
30 p.c. oleum	ton	—	37.50
60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	75.00
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	—
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .80
Acetone	lb.	.12½	— .13
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .40
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.	lb.	.45	— .50
Alum, ammonia, lump.....	lb.	.03½	— .04
Ground	lb.	.04	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Chrome	lb.	.09½	— .12
Potash lump	lb.	.04	— .05
Powdered	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Chrome	lb.	.12	— .13
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	lb.	.04	— .08
Anhydrous	lb.	.45	— .50
Sulfate Iron free.....	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Aluminum hydrate light.....	lb.	.22	— .25
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	.31
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.26	— .45
Imported	lb.	—	.22
Ammonium Carbonate	lb.	.07	— .09½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....	lb.	.07½	— .09½
20 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .08½
18 deg.	lb.	.05½	— .07
16 deg.	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.07½	— .10

Ammonium Nitrate	lb.	.07½
Persulfate, bulk	lb.	.50
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.07½
Imported, white	lb.	.07½
Granulated	lb.	.08
Imported	lb.	.06½
Lump	lb.	.17
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.50
Dom., Bulk., wks. 100 lbs.	—	2.25
Antimony chloride, liq.	lb.	.15
Anhydrous	lb.	.50
Oxide	lb.	.07
Sulfide, Crimson	lb.	.60
Golden No. 1.	lb.	.85
Vermillion	lb.	.55
Arsenic white	lb.	.06½
Red	lb.	.11
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00
Imported	ton	—
Binoxide	lb.	.23
Carbonate works	ton	85.00
Nitrate	lb.	.10
Barytes, floated, white. ton	29.50	— 30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry wks. ton	—	100.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	—	2.75
Export, F.A.S. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Second Hands, Spot. 100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.60
Second Hands, wks. 100 lbs.	—	2.10
Bromine, Purified wks.	lb.	.27
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—
Arsenate	lb.	.18
Carbide	lb.	.04½
Carbonate	100 lbs.	1.40
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—
Anhydrous	lb.	.14
Nitrate	ton	—
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.08
Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & lessib.	lb.	.06
Carbon black	lb.	.12
Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Lessib.	100½	— .12
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	2.35
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.27
Cyanide	lb.	.50
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.24
Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.62½

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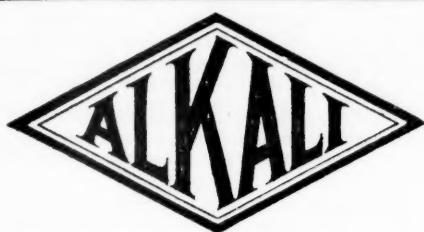
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Copperas, wks.100 lbs.	.75 — 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloridelb.	.45 — .50	Sodium Chloride, tech.ton	— 17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.10 1/4 — .11	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	— .42 1/4	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.28 — .30
Sulfide ....100 lbs.	2.25 — 3.25	Trichloride ....lb.	.60 — .65	Imported, 120 p.c. ....lb.	.19 — .21
Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	.07 — 7/8	Plaster of Paris ....bbl.	4.25 — 4.50	128 p.c. ....lb.	.23 — .25
Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.05 1/2 — .06 1/4	True Dental ....bbl.	4.35 — 4.60	73-76 p.c. ....lb.	.25 — .26
Flake White ....lb.	.16 1/2 — .17 1/2	Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.12 — .14	Fluoride ....lb.	.11 1/2 — .14
Fluorspar, Powdered ....ton	30.00 — 35.00	Imported ....lb.	.05 — .06	Hydrosulfite ....lb.	.85 — 1.00
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	22.50 — 25.00	70-75% ....lb.	.10 — .12	Hyposulfite, Cry. bbls. 100 lbs.	3.35 — 4.25
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	16.00 — 17.00	Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.12 — .12 1/2	Granulated ....100 lbs.	4.00 — 4.25
Imported ....ton	35.00 — 40.00	Binoxalate, tech. ....lb.	.40 — .42	Nitrate, crude ....100 lbs.	2.50 — 3.00
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	— 1.50	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c. ....lb.	.05 — .05 1/2	Double refined, Gran. ....lb.	.05 1/2 — .05 3/4
Refined ....gal.	— 3.25	Hydrated ....lb.	— .07	Nitrite ....lb.	.07 1/2 — .07 3/4
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.13 — .13 1/4	*85-90 p.c. ....lb.	— —	Peroxide ....lb.	.35 — .38
White Cakes ....lb.	.12 1/2 — .13	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	— —	Phosphate (tri) ref. ....lb.	.06 — .07
Granulated ....lb.	.12 1/4 — .13 1/4	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.09 — .10	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.07 1/2 — .08 1/4
Brown Cakes ....lb.	.11 1/2 — .12 1/2	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.12 — .13	Technical ....lb.	.04 1/2 — .05
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.18 — .19	Powdered, American ....lb.	.12 — .13	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.25 — .38
Paste ....lb.	.09 — .10	Imported ....lb.	.08 — .09	Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.12 1/2 — .14
Nitrate ....lb.	— .15	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....unit	.90 — .95	Silicate, 60 deg. ....100 lbs.	3.12 1/2 — 3.50
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....lb.	.08 1/4 — .09	Shipment ....unit	— —	Sulfate, Gl'h salt ....100 lbs.	1.50 — 2.00
Red, American ....lb.	.09 1/4 — .09 1/2	Metabisulfite ....lb.	.40 — .42	40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.10 — 2.00
Sulfate, basic white. ....lb.	.07 1/4 — .07 1/2	Perchlorate ....lb.	.19 — .20	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb.	.05 1/2 — .07
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	— .08	Permanganate, Com'l ....lb.	.32 — .35	30 p.c. crystals ....lb.	.02 1/2 — .03 1/2
dry ....lb.	.08 — .08 1/4	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		Sulfite, Crystals ....lb.	.04 — .04 1/2
Lithopone ....lb.	.07 — .07 1/2	Prussiate, red ....lb.	.30 — .32	Dessicated ....lb.	.09 — .10 1/2
Lime, hydrate ....lb.	.01 — .01 1/4	Yellow ....lb.	.22 1/2 — .25	Thiocyanate ....lb.	.80 — .85
Acetate ....100 lbs.	— 2.00	Sulfate ....unit	1.35 — 1.40	Strontium Nitrate ....lb.	.13 — .14
Nitrate ....ton	— 70.00	Titanium Oxalate ....lb.	— .55	Carbonate ....lb.	.29 — .3
Sulfur, Powd. ....lb.	.10 1/4 — .12	Shipment, impd. ....lb.	— .33	Sulfur Chloride, red ....lb.	.05 — .05 1/2
Magnesite ....ton	72.00 — 75.00	Salt, tech. ....ton	— 17.00	Yellow ....lb.	.04 — .04 1/2
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. ....100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.25	Salt Cake, bulk. ....ton	30.00 — 35.00	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl. ....lb.	.08 — .09
Imported ....100 lbs.	1.10 — 1.20	Saltpetre ....lb.	.09 1/4 — .12 1/4	Sulfur, crude ....ton	20.00 — 25.00
Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.10 1/4 — .12	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. ....100 lbs.	2.25 — 2.55	Flour Com'l., bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.45 — 2.00
Chloride, fused ....ton	— 42.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. ....100 lbs.	1.60 — 1.92 1/2	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25 — 3.05
Fluosilicate, 30% soln. ....100 lbs.	8.00 — 10.00	Dennse, 58 p.c. bags. ....100 lbs.	— 2.35	Sulfuryl Chloride ....lb.	.25 — .26
Manganese Chloride ....lb.	.20 — .21	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. ....100 lbs.	1.70 — 2.02 1/2	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.34 — .37
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c. ....ton	55.00 — 60.00	Caustic, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	4.15 — 4.25	Tin, bichloride ....lb.	.18 — .20
85-90 p.c. ....ton	60.00 — 70.00	Basis 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	— 3.25	Crystals ....lb.	.29 — .29 1/2
Sulfate ....lb.	.20 — .32	Ground, 76 p.c. wks. ....100 lbs.	4.50 — 5.00	Oxide ....lb.	.40 — .45
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.40 — .45	Sodium Acetate ....lb.	.04 1/2 — .06 1/4	Whiting ....ton	1.15 — 1.75
Salts, single ....lb.	.14 — .16	Aluminum Sulfate ....100 lbs.	3.50 — 4.50	Zinc carbonate ....lb.	.16 — .18
double ....lb.	.13 — .15	Bichromate ....lb.	.08 1/2 — .09	Chloride, Fused ....lb.	.08 — .10
Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ....ton	5.00 — 6.00	Bisulfate, bulk. wks. ....ton	5.00 — 6.00	Granulated ....lb.	.11 1/4 — .12
Orange Mineral ....lb.	.14 — .14 1/4	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.04 1/4 — .05 1/4	Cyanide ....lb.	.45 — .47
Paris Green ....lb.	.24 — .26	Solution 32-40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.60 — 2.10	Oxide, French ....lb.	.11 1/4 — .13 1/4
Phosphorus redlb.	.40 — .50	Carbonate Sol. bbls.100 lbs.	2.00 — 2.25	Americanlb.	.08 1/4 — .11
Yellowlb.	.30 — .35	Chloratelb.	— .07 1/2	Sulfatelb.	.08 — .08 1/2



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40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	- .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.27	- .33
90%	gal.	.25	- .31
Carbazol	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.90	- .97
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.95	- 1.02
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	- .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	- .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37½	- .40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09½	- .10½
Flake	lb.	.08½	- .09½
Second Hands	lb.	.08	- .08½
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.19	- .17
Open Market	lb.	.09	- .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	- 18.00
Solvent naphtha	lb.	.25	- .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.36¼	- .40
50 p.c.	gal.	.52½	- .56
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	- .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45	- .50½
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50	- .55½
3 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60	- .66½

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	- 1.06
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Technical	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.60	- .65
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.40	- .45
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.30	- 1.36
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.25	- 3.80
Acid II	lb.	1.15	- 1.30
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.00	- 1.06
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	- .75
Refined	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	- .45
Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	.85	- .90
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	- .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.18	- .22
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.30	- .32
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.22	- .23
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	-	- 1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.40	- 1.65
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.75	- 2.05
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.20	- .27
Aniline Salt	lb.	.26	- .28
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Technical	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Antraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	-	- .50
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.75	- .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.80	- .85
Tech.	lb.	.30	- .25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.40	- .42
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	-	- 2.50
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07½	- .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.42	- .64
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	- .60
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.25	- .27
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.28	- .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	- .33

Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	- .28
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	- .71
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.48	- .50
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	.55	- .60
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	- .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	- 2.64
Methyl Chloride	lb.	-	- .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Refined	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.36	- .40
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	- .43
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Sulfinic	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	- 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.85	- .90
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.62	- .65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	- .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	- .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	- .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	- .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	-	-
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16	- .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	- .20
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.85	- 1.00
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.55	- 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	- 1.30
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	-	- .75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .60
"R" Salt	lb.	.65	- .75
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	- .30
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.40	- 1.46
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.70	- .75
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.75	- .80
Sodium p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	- .10



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Thiocarbamide	lb.	.42	— .50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60	— .65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	— .25
Tolidine	lb.	1.36	— 1.40
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	— .50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	— .27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	— .80
Xylidine	lb.	.45	— .50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	— 3.60
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Green	lb.	2.70	— 4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70	— .80
Orange III	lb.	.50	— .60
Red	lb.	1.30	— 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2 G.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70	— .85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.85	— .90
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	lb.	—	— 5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sky Blue, 6BX.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	— 7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysophenil, Dom.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Geranin	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	— 1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	— .95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	— .30
Blue	lb.	.70	— 1.35
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	— 1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Blue	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Gallocyanin	lb.	2.80	— 3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	— .90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	— .90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	— .85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.50	— .60
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	— .60
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	lb.	16.00	— 20.00
Safranin	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	—	— 6.00

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JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

75 Hudson Street, New York



CABLE CODE
"Mycellium" New York—A.B.C.
Code—4th-5th-6th Editions
Bentley's—Western Union



Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30	—	.31
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmine No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	2.25
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Aleppy	lb.	.06¾	—	.07

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

utch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Judbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.35
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematin Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle.....	lb.	.09	—	.13
Sage Orange, Extract 42 deglb.	lb.	.06	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
uebracho, see tanning				
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	.52	—	.55
*Technical	lb.	.35	—	.40
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
*Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	1.35¼
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	1.24¼
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.45	—	3.83
Dextrin, Corn, white or				
yellow	per 100 lbs.	3.15	—	3.53
Potato, white or canary.....	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Sago Flour	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.43	—	2.81
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.33	—	2.71
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04¾	—	.05¾
Medium grade	lb.	.03	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02½	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.....	ton	—	—	40.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	22.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	21.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	—	—	70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.....	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	—	—	45.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	45.00

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Starches & Dextrines

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Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.0234	— .08
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.06	— .0634
Decolorized.....lb.	.09	— .0934
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.0714	— .0834
Common.....lb.	.0534	— .06
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.08	— .0834
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.....lb.	.05	— .0534
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0434	— .0434
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	— .0834
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0914	— .10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0634	— .0734
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan.....lb.	.0534	— .06
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.10	— .1034
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tanlb. Tanks.....lb.	.0534	— .0534
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.....lb.	.04	— .0434
Barrels.....lb.	.0434	— .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.05	— .0534
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.....lb.	—	— .0434
Clarified.....lb.	—	— .0534
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.0134	— .0134
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02	— .0234
Sumac, liquid,.....lb.	.07	— .09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.44	— .46
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....bbl.	—	—
Norwegian.....bbl.	—	—
Degras, American.....lb.	.0434	— .05
English.....lb.	.05	— .0534
Neutral.....lb.	—	—

Herring.....gal.	—	.25
Horse.....lb.	.0534	— .0634
Lard prime.....gal.	—	1.10
Off prime.....gal.	.81	— .84
No. 1.....gal.	—	.65
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	—	.70
No. 2.....gal.	—	.60
Menhaden, Light strained.....gal.	.40	— .43
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	.42	— .44
Extra, bleached, winter.....gal.	.44	— .46
Blown.....gal.	—	.52
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.....gal.	.30	— .33
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	1.00
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	.95
40 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	.90
Pure.....gal.	—	.80
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	—	.1034
No. 2.....lb.	—	.09
No. 3.....lb.	—	.07
Red Distilled.....lb.	—	.0634
Saponified.....lb.	—	.07
Sod.....gal.	.44	— .46
Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.73
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed.....lb.	—	.0834
Double pressed.....lb.	—	.0934
Triple pressed.....lb.	.1034	— .11
Tallow acidless.....gal.	—	.65
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	—	.63
Bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.60
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast.....lb.	.0434	— .0434
No. 2.....lb.	.0334	— .0434

Greases, Lards, Tallowes

(New York Markets)

Grease, white.....lb.	.06	— .0634
Yellow.....lb.	.04	— .0434
Brown.....lb.	.0234	— .03
House.....lb.	.0334	— .0334
*Bone.....lb.	—	.0334

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	—	.09
Compound.....lb.	—	.0934
Stearine, lard.....lb.	—	.12
Oleo.....lb.	—	.0734
Tallow, edible.....lb.	—	.0634
City, Special, loose.....lb.	—	.0434
(Chicago Markets)		
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.0534	— .0534
City Fancy.....lb.	.0534	— .0534
Prime Packers.....lb.	—	.05
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.0534	— .0534
"B" White.....lb.	.04	— .0434
Yellow.....lb.	.0334	— .0334
Brown.....lb.	.0234	— .03
Bone.....lb.	.0234	— .0234
House.....lb.	.0234	— .03
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	—	.07
Lard.....lb.	.1034	— .1034

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	.10	— .1034
Cases.....lb.	—	.11
No. 3.....lb.	.0834	— .0934
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.14	— .15
Coast, bbls.....lb.	.1134	— .1234
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	—	.1034
Coconut Dom., Ceylon, bbls.....lb.	.10	— .1034
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	.0934	— .0934
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.11	— .1134
*Tanks.....lb.	.10	— .1034
Manilla, tanks, coast.....lb.	.08	— .0834
Edible.....lb.	.12	— .1234
Copra, Pacific Coast.....lb.	.0434	— .0434
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.0934	— .0934
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.....lb.	.0534	— .06
Barrels.....lb.	.07	— .0734
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.0734	— .08
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills, in buyers' tanks.....lb.	.0534	— .06
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.....lb.	.0734	— .08
*White.....lb.	—	—
Winter yellow.....lb.	.0734	— .08
*Nominal		



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 Carbonate of Potash
 Formic Acid 90%
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 Barium Chloride Prime White Crystal
 Naphthalene Refined Flake and Ball
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Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	—	.75
5 barrel lots.....gal.	—	—	.78
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.80
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	—	.81
Raw tanks.....gal.	—	—	.68
English, Shipments, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.67
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.45	—	1.55
Edible.....gal.	2.25	—	2.35
Foots.....lb.	—	—	.0634
Shipment.....lb.	—	—	.0634
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	—	—	.0634
*Benin.....lb.	—	—	.0634
Niger.....lb.	—	—	.0634
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—	.0634
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	.0934
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	—	—	.1034
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	—	—	.0634
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	—	—	.0634
Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	—	—	.0834
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	—	—	.0634
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	—	—	.0734
Poppy Seed.....gal.	3.00	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	—	—	.90
Tanks Coast.....gal.	—	—	.95
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	1.00	—	1.05
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.65	—	1.75
*Imported.....lb.	—	—	.0534
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, July.....lb.	—	—	.0434
Futures in bond.....lb.	—	—	.0434
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	—	—	.0834
Edible.....lb.	—	—	.0834
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	—	—	.11

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.....	—	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.....	—	—	27.50
Columbia.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	—	32.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—	35.00
*Nominal.....	—	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.....gal.	—	—	.61
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.5834
Destructive distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.56
Pitch, Prime.....bbl.	6.75	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	—	5.20
D.....	—	—	5.25
E.....	—	—	5.35
F.....	—	—	5.40
G.....	—	—	5.45
H.....	—	—	5.50
I.....	—	—	5.60
K.....	—	—	6.00
M.....	—	—	6.45
N.....	—	—	7.32
WG.....	—	—	8.25
WW.....	—	—	8.50
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	—	.36
Second run.....gal.	—	—	.38
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	—	11.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	—	11.50

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble. bags.....100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.50
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	—	3.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.....ton	30.00	—	32.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom, dried, f.o.b. works.....unit	3.00	—	.10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.60	—	3.00
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....unit	2.00	—	.10

Phosphate Rock—			
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	5.00	—	6.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	—	—	8.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.....unit	.90	—	.95
Shipment.....unit	—	—	—
Sulfate.....unit	—	—	1.40

Metals

Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	22.50	—	23.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	—	37.00
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	5.1234	—	5.25
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	—	—	13.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	13.00
Casting.....cwt.	—	—	12.00
Iridium.....oz.	—	—	300.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	—	—	4.50
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	—	1.65
Manganese ore.....unit	.25	—	.45
Mercury.....flask	46.00	—	47.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	—	45.00
Palladium.....oz.	65.00	—	70.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	72.00	—	75.00
Silver.....oz.	—	—	.9434
Foreign.....oz.	—	—	.5934
Tin Straits.....cwt.	29.00	—	29.50
Banca.....cwt.	—	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—	28.6234
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	28.25	—	28.75
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—	3.25
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	—	4.00
Bolivian.....	—	—	4.00
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—	4.00
Japanese.....	—	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—	—
Spot.....cwt.	—	—	4.75

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Crude Drugs

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	.55	— .56
No. 2.....lb.	.48	— .50
No. 3.....lb.	.39	— .40
Agaric, white.....lb.	—	— 1.65
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.32	— .33
Sweet.....lb.	.35	— .37
Meal.....lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black.....oz.	—	— 8.00
Grey.....oz.	—	— 25.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered.....lb.	.15	— .16
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.75	— .80
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.04½	— .05
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered.....lb.	.85	— .90
Russian, whole.....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Castoreum.....lb.	—	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06	— .07
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	— .05
Civet.....oz.	2.75	— 2.90
Colocynth, Apples.....lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish Apples.....lb.	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.20	— .22
Jewelers, large.....lb.	.80	— .85
Small.....lb.	.80	— .85
French.....lb.	.20	— .22
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	— .33
Reeds.....lb.	.75	— .85
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	—	—
Spanish.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.19	— .22
Guarana.....lb.	—	— .80
Honey Calif.....lb.	.10	— .11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.24	— .26
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.24	— .26
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—
Russian.....lb.	—	— 10.00
*Kamala.....lb.	—	— 5.50
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.06	— .07
Leeches.....C.	—	— 15.00
Lupulin.....lb.	—	— 1.50
Lycopodium.....lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.85	— .90
Small flake.....lb.	.40	— .42
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.09	— .10
Irish, Bleached.....lb.	—	— .10
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	17.00	— 18.00
Tonquin.....oz.	26.00	— 28.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	26.00	— 27.00
Tonquin.....oz.	40.00	— 42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.17	— .20
Aleppy.....lb.	.14	— .16
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	—	— .14
Powdered.....lb.	.23	— .24
Quassia Chips.....lb.	—	— .09
Sandalwood, Chips.....lb.	—	— .50
Ground.....lb.	—	— .60
Scammony, resin.....lb.	—	— 2.25
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.28	— .30
Storax, liquid, tech.....lb.	—	— 1.25
Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	—	— .06½
Kegs.....per keg	—	— 5.25
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Artificial.....lb.	.10	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores		
*Nominal		

BALSAMS

Copalba, Para.....lb.	.25	— .26
South American.....lb.	.33	— .35
Fir, Canada.....gal.	13.00	— 14.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.55	— 1.70
Peru.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Tolu.....lb.	.35	— .40

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	—	— .25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	— .18
Barberry.....lb.	—	— .30
Bayberry.....lb.	.14	— .15
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.32	— .33
of Tree.....lb.	.20	— .22
Buckthorn.....lb.	.08	— .09
Canella.....lb.	—	— .85
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.12	— .15
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.45	— .46
Siftings.....lb.	.30	— .32
Chestnut.....lb.	.09½	— .10
Cinchona, quills.....lb.	.35	— .40
Broken.....lb.	.30	— .35
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	—	—
Broken.....lb.	—	— .40
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	—	—
Condurango.....lb.	.10	— .11
Cotton Root.....lb.	.17	— .18
Cramp (true).....lb.	—	— .50
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	.10	— .11
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.45	— .46
Grinding.....lb.	.17	— .19
Powdered.....lb.	.21	— .23
Fringe Tree.....lb.	.35	— .40
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereum.....lb.	.11	— .12
Oak, red.....lb.	.08	— .08½
White.....lb.	.08	— .08½
*Nominal		

Acetic Acid

Commercial—Redistilled
Pure—Glacial

MANUFACTURED BY

The GRASSELLI CHEMICAL
COMPANY

NEW YORK CLEVELAND CHICAGO

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Ltd.

TORONTO

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VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

New York CHICAGO St. Louis
Nashville

Manufacturers of

ACIDS

FORMIC

OXALIC

PHOSPHORIC

Baking Powder Chemicals
Ammonium Phosphate

EPSOM SALTS

Technical

U.S.P.

Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Sweet.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Northern.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.17	—	.19
of Fruit.....lb.	.17	—	.19
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Select.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Simaruba.....lb.	—	—	.16
Soap whole.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Cut.....lb.	.11	—	.13
Crushed.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Wahoo of Root.....lb.	.60	—	.65
of Tree.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Willow, Black.....lb.	.06	—	.06½
White.....lb.	—	—	.15
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	.06	—	.06½
White Poplar.....lb.	.04	—	.04½
Wild Cherry—			
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Thick Rosed.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Thin Natural.....lb.	.10	—	.12
Thick Natural.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.08	—	.09

BEANS

Calabar.....lb.	—	—	.20
Cassia Fistula.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Castor.....lb.	.03	—	.03½
St. Ignatius.....lb.	—	—	.33
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.03	—	.06
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Para.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Surinam.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Cuts.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Bourbon.....lb.	1.50	—	1.50
South American.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Green Label.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
XX.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Fish.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Juniper.....lb.	.03½	—	.04
Laurel.....lb.	.08	—	.10
Poke.....lb.	—	—	.20
Prickly Ash.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Raspberries, dried.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Sloe.....lb.	.20	—	.22

FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Borage.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Calendula Petals.....lb.	.85	—	.95
Chamomile German.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Hungarian.....lb.	.20	—	.23
Roman.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Clover Tops.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Dogwood.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Insect, open whole.....lb.	.32	—	.38
Closed whole.....lb.	—	—	—

Powder

Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb.	—	—	.25
100 p.c. Pure.....lb.	.36	—	.37
Kousso.....lb.	—	—	—
Lavender.....lb.	.25	—	.26
Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Without Leaves.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Malva, blue.....lb.	.45	—	.50
*Black.....lb.	—	—	—
Mullein.....lb.	—	—	1.00
Orange.....lb.	—	—	.75
Poppy, red.....lb.	.70	—	.75
Saffron, American.....lb.	—	—	.90
Valencia.....lb.	—	—	13.50
Violet.....lb.	—	—	.80
Tilla (see Linden).....lb.	—	—	.80
*Nominal			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	—	—	.75
Cape.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Curacao, cases.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	—	—	.50
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	—	—	1.85
Powdered.....lb.	—	—	—
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.26	—	.27
Seconds.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Sorts Amber.....lb.	.10½	—	.11
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.21	—	.23
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	.35	—	.38
Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	.80	—	1.00
Sumatra.....lb.	.24	—	.25
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list			
Catechu.....lb.	.11	—	.16
Chicle.....lb.	.75	—	1.00
Damar.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Euphorbium.....lb.	—	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.65
Galbanum.....lb.	—	—	1.35
Gambier.....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Gamboge.....lb.	—	—	1.10
Gualac.....lb.	.38	—	.40
Hemlock.....lb.	.83	—	.90
Karaya, Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Kino.....lb.	—	—	.50
Mastic.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Sorts.....lb.	.45	—	.46
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Tears.....lb.	.15	—	.17
Opium, See fine chem. list			
Sandarac.....lb.	.29	—	.30
Spruce.....lb.	—	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs			
Thus.....lb.	.07	—	.07½
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Seconds.....lb.	2.75	—	2.90
Powdered.....lb.	1.60	—	1.75

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Caustic Potash
Permanganate of Potash
Sal Ammoniac
Wood Flour

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644-652 GREENWICH STREET
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Crude Drugs

SHELLAC

D. C.lb.	.90	— 1.00
Diamond "I"lb.	.90	— 1.00
Fine Orangelb.	.72	— .73
Second Orangelb.	.68	— .70
T. N. ....lb.	.58	— .60
Runton ....lb.	.85	— .90
Regular bleached ....lb.	.70	— .72
Bone Dry ....lb.	.73	— .75

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	.28	— .30
Balmoney ....lb.	.15	— .16
Belladonna ....lb.	.17	— .25
Boneset, leaves and tops ....lb.	.11	— .12
Buchu, short ....lb.	.90	— .95
Long ....lb.	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported ....lb.	—	—
American ....lb.	—	—
U. S. P. ....lb.	—	—
Cattail ....lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut ....lb.	.06	— .07
Chilena ....lb.	.25	— .26
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	.40	— .45
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.08	— .09
Conium ....lb.	.25	— .28
Corn Silk ....lb.	.07	— .08
Damiana ....lb.	.14	— .15
Deer Tongue ....lb.	.09	— .10
Digitalis ....lb.	.14	— .16
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia pulifera ....lb.	.13	— .14
Grindella Robusta ....lb.	.11	— .12
Henbane ....lb.	.24	— .25
Henna ....lb.	.20	— .22
Horehound ....lb.	.10	— .11
Jaborandi ....lb.	.32	— .33

Laurel ....lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.06	— .10
Liverwort ....lb.	.30	— .33
Lobelia ....lb.	.30	— .32
Matico ....lb.	.19	— .20
Marjoram, German ....lb.	—	—
French ....lb.	.14	— .15
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	—	—
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.08	— .09
Peppermint, American ....lb.	—	—
Pichi ....lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.18	— .19
Plantain ....lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	—
Queen of the Meadow ....lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red ....lb.	.50	— .55
Rosemary ....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Rue ....lb.	.25	— .30
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.03 1/2	— .06
Greek ....lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Spanish ....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Savory ....lb.	.14	— .15
Senna, Alexandria, whole ....lb.	—	—
Half Leaf ....lb.	.28	— .30
Siftings ....lb.	.12	— .15
Tinnevely, Jobbing ....lb.	.15	— .16
Grinding ....lb.	.08	— .10
Pods ....lb.	.09	— .10
Powdered ....lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	.20	— .32
Spearmint, American ....lb.	—	—
Spraw Vine ....lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium ....lb.	.17	— .18
Tansy ....lb.	.16	— .20
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
French ....lb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Uva Ursi ....lb.	—	—
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	— .16
Verba Santa ....lb.	.17	— .18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .25
Aletris (Unicorn true) ....lb.	.42	— .43
Alkanet ....lb.	.22	— .23
Althea, cut ....lb.	.10	— .12
Whole ....lb.	.10	— .11
Angelica American ....lb.	.19	— .20
Arnica ....lb.	—	— .75
Arrowroot American ....lb.	.05	— .06
Bermuda ....lb.	—	—
St. Vincent ....lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	— .07
Belladonna ....lb.	.18 1/2	— .25
Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	— .20
Berb ....lb.	.14	— .19
Blood ....lb.	.18	— .19
Blueflag ....lb.	.38	— .40
Bryonia ....lb.	.13	— .14
Burdock, Imported ....lb.	.13	— .15
American ....lb.	.13	— .15
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	.40	— .42
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	—	— .13
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.09	— .11
Blue ....lb.	.08	— .11
Colchicum ....lb.	.30	— .32
Colombo, whole ....lb.	.02	— .05
Comfrey ....lb.	.30	— .35
Culver's ....lb.	.17	— .18
Craneshill, see Geranium	—	—
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	.12	— .14
Doggrass, genuine ....lb.	.15	— .17
Echinacea ....lb.	—	— .45
Elecampane ....lb.	.15	— .16
Galangal ....lb.	.11	— .12
Gelsemium ....lb.	—	— .20
Gentian ....lb.	.08	— .08 1/2

*Nominal

FORMALDEHYDE

WOOD ALCOHOL
(All Grades)

The Miner Edgar Company
 Rail and Water Facilities
 110 William Street
 New York

Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.24½ — .26	Senega	lb.	.60 — .65	Foenugreek	lb.	.02½ — .03
See Spices			Serpentaria	lb.	.95 — 1.00	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04 — .04½
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00 — 5.00	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20 — .22	Chilian	lb.	— —
Northwestern wild	lb.	8.00 — 12.00	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.32 — .35	Job's Tears, white	lb.	— .10
Southern wild	lb.	7.00 — 10.00	Stripped	lb.	— .50	Larkspur	lb.	.17 — .18
Gold Seal	lb.	— 4.00	Spikenard	lb.	.20 — .21	Lobelia	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Powdered	lb.	— 4.50	Squill, white	lb.	.06 — .06½	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.10 — .10½
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	.55 — .65	Stillingia	lb.	.11 — .12	Bombay, Brown	lb.	.06½ — .07
White Domestic	lb.	— .15	Stone	lb.	— .06	California, Brown	lb.	.04½ — .04¾
Powdered	lb.	— .17	Turmeric Madras	lb.	.05 — .06	Yellow	lb.	.06½ — .07
Imported Powdered	lb.	— .17	Aleppey	lb.	.05 — .06	Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07½ — .08
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.48 — .50	China	lb.	.05 — .06	English, Yellow	lb.	.05½ — .06
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	2.15 — 2.25	Unicorn false, See Helonias			Danish, Yellow	lb.	.04½ — .05
Powdered	lb.	2.50 — 2.65	True, See Aletris			Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.04½ — .05
Rio whole	lb.	— 2.25	Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.10 — .11	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.09½ — .10
Powdered	lb.	— 2.65	Yellow Dock	lb.	— .15	Turkish	lb.	.09 — .09½
Jalap, whole	lb.	.20 — .25	Yellow Parilla	lb.	— .30	Blue Indian	lb.	.05 — .05½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.25 — .28				White Indian	lb.	.07 — .07½
Kava Kava	lb.	.17 — .18				Quince	lb.	.75 — .80
Lady Slipper	lb.	1.00 — 1.20				Rape South Amer.	lb.	.05 — .07
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	— —				Japanese, small	lb.	.08½ — .09
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.06 — .07				Domestic	lb.	.06 — .06½
Selected	lb.	.24 — .27				Sabadilla	lb.	.10 — .11
Powdered	lb.	.13 — .14				Stavesacre	lb.	.35 — .36
Lovage	lb.	— .75				Stramonium	lb.	— .25
Manaca	lb.	.18 — .19				Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	— —
Mandrake	lb.	— .10				Kombe	lb.	.40 — .60
Musk, Russian	lb.	— .95				Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.04½ — .05
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.09 — .09½				South American	lb.	.04½ — .05
Verona	lb.	.06 — .06½				Worm, American	lb.	.12 — .14
Fingers	lb.	.08 — .11				Levant	lb.	— 1.25
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25 — .26						
Pellitory	lb.	.30 — .32						
Pink true	lb.	— 1.00						
Pleurisy	lb.	— .19						
Poke	lb.	.12 — .14						
Rhatany	lb.	.10 — .11						
Rhubarb								
High Dried	lb.	.25 — .27						
Powdered	lb.	.35 — .36						
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.47 — .48						
Mexican	lb.	.41 — .42						
Scammony Root	lb.	.05½ — .06						

SEEDS

SPICES

ACIDS

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Bicarbonate of Potash U. S. P.
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Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Amboyas	lb.	.23	—	.24
Penang	lb.	.42	—	.43
Ginger, African	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.24½	—	.26
Fancy Bold	lb.	.28½	—	.29
Japan	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Cochin lemon	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.30	—	.31
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.31½	—	.32
Batavia	lb.	.22½	—	.24
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.15	—	.16
75s-80s	lb.	.17	—	.18
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.0834	—	.09
White	lb.	.15¼	—	.15½
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04¼	—	.04½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	—	—	.23
Bees, white	lb.	.44	—	.45
Yellow clean	lb.	.19	—	.22
Crude	lb.	.16	—	.18
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 1, North Country ..	lb.	.46	—	.47
No. 2, North Country ..	lb.	.25	—	.26
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.14	—	.15
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.14	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12½	—	.13
White	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Japan	lb.	.17	—	.18
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	.07
*Beached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	—	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	.06	—	.07
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.03	—	.04
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	—	8.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.00	—	8.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.				
Sweet	lb.	.42½	—	.45
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ..	lb.	.30	—	.35
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Rectified	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Anise Technical	lb.	.55	—	.60
U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.75
Bay	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.00
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Crude	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Cade	lb.	.70	—	.75
Cajuput, Native	lb.	—	—	.70
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	—	.09
Japanese white	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Rectified	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Cassia Technical	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lead, Free	lb.	.85	—	.95
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Cedar Wood, light.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	—	—	.20.00
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.35	—	.37
Java	lb.	—	—	.65
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Bottles	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Croton	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Cumin	lb.	—	—	7.25
Dill	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	—	3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian ..	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Genuine African	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Turkish	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Ginger	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.85
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Wood	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. ..	lb.	5.75	—	7.00
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.80
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Distilled	lb.	.75	—	.80
Linaloe	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	24.00
Artificial	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—	25.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	30.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Sweet West Indian	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Italian	lb.	2.40	—	2.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	—	.50
Orris Concrete	oz.	—	—	4.50
Patchouli	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Peppermint Natural, tins. ..	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.80
Japanese	lb.	.75	—	.80
Petit Grain, So. America. ..	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
French	lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Pumilio	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Rose, French	oz.	10.00	—	12.00
Bulgarian	oz.	8.00	—	14.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	2.75

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OILS

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS

Inc.

NEW YORK

Aromatic Chemicals

Rosemary	lb.	.50	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
West Indian	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Artificial	lb.	.57	—	.60
Savin	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Spearmint	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Spruce	lb.	—	—	.85
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.33	—	.35
Refined, U.S.P., cans.....	gal.	—	—	1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
White, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	—	4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.33	—	.35
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	—	—	12.00
Manilla	lb.	35.00	—	36.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	10.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Cubeb	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Ginger	lb.	3.00	—	3.30
Malefern	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	—	5.00
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	6.00
Vanilla	lb.	—	—	10.00

Perfumers' Sundries

Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—	8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	—	25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03 1/4
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.13	—	.14
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.17	—	.18
Musk Cab., pods.	oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....	oz.	26.00	—	28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....	oz.	40.00	—	42.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....	oz.	26.00	—	27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole lb.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Verona	lb.	.06	—	.07
Powdered, Gran.	lb.	.08	—	.12
Rice Starch	lb.	.15	—	.16
Talc, Italian	ton	45.00	—	46.00
Talc, French	ton	27.00	—	28.00
Talc, domestic	ton	18.00	—	20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Imported	lb.	—	—	2.50
Anethol	lb.	—	—	1.75
Anisole Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.50
Free From Chlorine.....	lb.	—	—	2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Imported	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	—	1.90
Imported	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	—	—	1.75
Borneol	lb.	—	—	3.50
Bromstyrol	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	3.25	—	3.75

Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	4.50
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	4.80
Citral	lb.	—	—	4.25
Citronellol	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Coumarin	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	—	5.50
Eucalyptol	lb.	.85	—	.90
Eugenol	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Geraniol	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Heliotropin	lb.	—	—	3.25
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	—	10.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Linalool	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	9.50	—	11.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	—	17.50
Menthhol	lb.	3.75	—	3.85
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	—	7.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	5.50	—	10.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Mirbane, rect., drums extra lb.	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	—	—	32.50
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	—	16.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Nerolin	lb.	—	—	2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Rhodinol	lb.	12.00	—	15.00
Safrol	lb.	—	—	.65
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.45	—	.60
Vanillin	oz.	.48	—	.53
Violet, artificial (Ionone).....	lb.	—	—	8.00
Yara Yara Crystals.....	lb.	—	—	3.00

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ACIDS—Arsenious, 100 drs., Order, Rotterdam; Lactic, 16 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; Oxalic, 6 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; Stearic, 10 cs., Oversea Oil Co., Rotterdam; Tartaric, 50 csks., Kachurin Drug Co., Palermo

AGAR AGAR—125 bbs., Stanley, Jordan & Co., Kobe; 155 bbs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Kobe; 15 bbs., Suzuki & Co., Kobe

ALCOHOL—30 drs., N. Y. Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 10 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 15 csks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Bristol; Nitrate, 98 bbls., Order, Hamburg

ANTIMONY—Oxide, 100 bgs., Phillip Bros., Shanghai; Regulus, 3,300 cs., Irving National Bank, Shanghai; 1,000 cs., Order, Shanghai; 500 cs., Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai; Sulfide, 5 csks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Southampton

ARGOLS—98 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Oporto

ARSENIC—110 csks., Order, Hamburg; 900 cs., Furukawa & Co., Yokohama

BALSAM—2 cs., U. S. Forwarding Co., Hamburg

BARIUM—Chloride, 101 bbls., Order, Hamburg

BARK—Wattle, 1,200 bbs., E. J. Haley, Inc., Port Natal; 1,734 bgs., Hammond Carpenter Corporation, Port Natal

BARYTE—125 csks., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam

BEANS—Castor, 12 bgs., S. L. Brimley, Port De Paix; 28 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Port De Paix; 363 bgs., Order, Madras; Cocoa, 25 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Maracaibo; 1 sk., Comancho, Roldan & Van Sickle, Cristobal; 1 sk., American Trading Co., Cristobal; 437 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 50 csks., W. Schall & Co., Jeremie; Vanilla, 12 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 24 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 40 cs., Order, Marseilles; 19 cs., Order, Marseilles

BRIARWOOD—800 bgs., J. L. Hopkins, Marseilles

CAMPBOR—172 cs., F. A. Cundill & Co., Shanghai; 153 cs., F. A. Cundill & Co., Shanghai; 50 cs., E. J. Barry, Kobe

CARBORAFFIN—38 csks., McKesson & Robbins, Hamburg

CARDAMOMS—62 cs., Dodwell & Co., Colombo; 19 cs., Order, Colombo

CHALK—1 csc., P. C. Kuyper & Co., Hamburg; Precipitate, 400 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bros., Bristol

CHEMICALS—9 cs., Ciba Co., Havre; 335 csks., 2 drs., A. Klipstein, Hamburg; 71 csks., 5 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 1 csc., Lehn & Fipk, Hamburg; 1 csc., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 10 csks., Order, Hamburg; 100 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Rotterdam; 200 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 30 csks., Order, Hamburg

COLORS—6 drs., 1 csk., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Liverpool; 10 bbls., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 1 bbl., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 1 pkg., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 1 csk., Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 24 csks., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 2 csks., United Wool Dyeing & Finishing Co., Rotterdam; 13 drs., Geigy Co., Havre; 9 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 2 csks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 1 csk., Ciba Co., Hamburg; 32 cs., Order, Hamburg; 50 csks., National City Bank, Hamburg; 6 cs., F. W. Devoc & Reynolds Co., Havre; 2 drs., Order, Liverpool; 51 csks., F. E. Atteaux & Co., Rotterdam; Bronze, 4 cs., L. Illfelder Co., Hamburg; 44 cs., R. F. Lang, Hamburg; Coal-tar, 7 bbls., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 3 csks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg

DIVI DIVI—1,428 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacao

EARTH—red, 160 bgs., G. Z. Collins & Co., Bristol

EGG YOLK—256 cs., Products Co., Shanghai

EPSOM SALTS—999 bgs., H. J. Baker & Bros., Hamburg

ETHYL CHLORIDE—1 csc., H. K. Mulford & Co., Singapore

EXTRACT—Archil, 15 csks., Order, Liverpool; 5 csks., Order, Liverpool; Malt, 30 cs., J. S. McKenzie & Co., London

FLOWERS—Pyrethrum, 25 cs., Lehn & Fink, Kobe; 10 bbs., W. Brandon, Kobe; Saffron, 2 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Havre

GELATIN—10 bbs., W. B. Miller, Bordeaux; 222 csks., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—463 drs., Order, Marseilles

GUM—40 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 30 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 3 cs., A. D. Tebetherian, Patras; Chiclé, 235 bbs., American Chiclé Co., Progresso; Copal, 300 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; Damar, 200 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 278 bgs., Innes & Co., Hamburg; 29 bgs., Far East Importing Co., Hamburg; Guaiac, 1 bag, S. L. Brimley, Port De Paix

HOPS—20 bbls., S. S. Steiner, Rotterdam; 15 bbs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 3 bbs., Heemsoth, Basse & Co., Hamburg

HYPOPHOSPHITE SALTS—6 cs., Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co., Southampton

INFUSORIAL EARTH—278 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Hamburg

IODINE—319 kegs, Nash, Watjen & Bangs, Iquique; 20 cs., Suzuki & Co., Yokohama

IRON OXIDE—27 csks., J. A. McNulty,

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KAPOC—600 bbls., A. S. Cogkman, Sourabaya; 227 bbls., National Shawmut Bank, Sourabaya; 1,000 bbls., Order, Sourabaya; 547 bbls., Central Union Trust Co., Samarang; 3,354 bbls., Order, Samarang.

LEAVES—11 bbls., Hopkins & Co., Havre; Aithea, 50 bbls., P. E. Anderson & Co., Hamburg; Buchu, 4 bbls., Union Castle Co., Southampton; Patchouli, 110 bgs., Order, Penang; Sage, 103 bbls., N. A. Galanos & Co., Patras.

LITHARGE—19 bbls., Superfos Co., Copenhagen.

LITHOPONE—80 cks., P. Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 40 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 60 cks., Superfos Co., Hamburg.

MAGNESITE—Calcined, 273 cks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam.

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 180 drs., Kiddier, Peabody & Co., Hamburg; 178 drs., Iscoga Chemical Co., Hamburg.

MAGNESIUM SALTS—4 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen.

MANGANES—43 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen.

MENTHOL—100 cs., Suzuki & Co., Kobe; 100 cs., American Trading Co., Kobe.

MYROBALANS—8,000 pkts., Smith & Schipper; 2,070 bgs., Order, Calcutta.

NAPHTHALENE—200 bgs., Order, Liverpool.

NATRIMONY SALTS—4 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen.

NUX VOMICA—81 bgs., G. S. Grant & Co., Southampton.

OCHRE—140 cks., J. L. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 45 cks., American Exchange National Bank, Marseilles.

OILS—Coconut, 661,374 pounds, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manila; 1,034,353 pounds, Guaranty Trust Co., Manila; Colza, 20 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; Linseed, 581 bbls., Order, Liverpool; 1,261 bbls., National Lead Co., Rotterdam; 1,614 bbls., Order, Bristol; Maffura 2 pkgs., G. S. Grant & Co., Southampton; Olive, 205 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Patras; 10 bbls., N. Geronis, Patras; 6 bxs., G. Angelick, Patras; 120 bbls., N. A. Galanos & Co., Patras; 200 bbls., Bank of Manhattan Co., Patras; 297 cs., Catanzaro, Palermo; 144 cs., Colombo Co., Palermo; 81 cs., American Express Co., Palermo; 450 bbls., Irving National Bank, Calamata; 100 cs., N. Dasiardis, Calamata; 30 bbls., P. Aggelis, Calamata; 75 bbls., Lekas & Drivas, Calamata; 25 bbls., Jemaure & Myrioukas, Calamata; 427 bbls., Order, Calamata; 20 cs., C. H. Arnold & Co., Bordeaux; 472 bbls., Lekas & Drivas, Patras; 21 cks., A. Karpas, Patras; 9 bbls., Montzourelis, Patras; 2 bxs., S. Margenau, Patras; 382 bbls., Order, Patras; 50 bbls., A. Panagrotopoulos, Patras; 250 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Patras; 20 bbls., Karazoulas Bros., Patras; 216 bbls., Fantis & Contogeorge, Patras; 25 bbls., J. Courourmalis & Co., Patras; 50 bbls., Stratis & Constantinides, Patras; 3 cs., P. Gianaracos, Patras; 8 cs., N. Stefanopoulos, Patras; 8 bbls., N. Petros, Patras; 1 ck., 10 cs., Order, Leghorn; 25 cks., Pastene & Co., Nice; 50 cks., Lueders & Co., Nice; 100 cks., Kienzel & Co., Nice; 141 cs., Solar Import Corporation, Nice; 75 cs., A. C. Dudone, Nice; 50 cks., Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Nice; 300 cks., 414 bbls., 100 cs., Order, Marseilles; 14 cs., 4 cks., Union Bank of Canada, Marseilles; 80 bbls., 11 cs., Franco American Co., Mar seilles; Palm, 84 cks., 247 bbls., National Park Bank, Lisbon; 160 bbls., J. H. Raynor & Co., Hamburg; Sulfur, 300 bbls., American Express Co., Palermo; 100 bbls., Order, Leghorn; Lubricating, 59 drs., Order, Liverpool.

OIL, ESSENTIAL—6 cs., 1 drum, Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam; 4 cs., Essential Material Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Orbis Product Trading Co., Havre; 6 cs., American Edible Co., Havre; 5 cs., Hammill, Riglander Co., Havre; 1 cse., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., Order, Malaga; 1 cse., Morana Co., Nice; 1 csk., A. Veran, Marseilles; 50 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles; 2 cs., Delphi Products Co., Nice; 285 cks., J. F. Jelke & Co., Bordeaux; 53 cs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 705 cs., S. S. Pierce Co., Marseilles; 900 cs., Banco Commerciale Italiano, Marseilles; Cade, 6 drs., K. Malmberg, London; Juniper Berry, 3 cs., J. B. Horner, Inc., Rotterdam; Lemon, 210 bxs., Order, Palermo; Fusel, 18 drs., Order, Sourabaya; 16 cks., Albany Chemical Co., Rotterdam; Peppermint, 2 cs., West Distrib. Co., Kobe.

OPIUM—51 cs., Order, Piraeus.

PASTE—Licorice, 15 cs., Order, Catania.

PHOSPHORUS—100 cs., W. E. Miller, Havre.

PLUMBAGO—111 bbls., G. P. Pettings, Colombo.

POTASSIUM SALTS—10 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen; 695 drs., 41 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; Alum, 29 cks., N. Y. Trust Co., Hamburg; 66 cks., Blackburn Trading Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 192 drs., Order, Hamburg; 143 drs., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 10 cks., Peters, White & Co., Hamburg; 92 drs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; Chlorate, 200 cks., C. R. Campbell, Hamburg; 2,000 cks., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Hamburg; 500 bbls., American Kreuger & Toll Corp., Helsingfors; 40 cks., R. Bardewyck, Rotterdam; Hydroxide, 60 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; Permanganate, 30 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam.

PUMICE STONE—768 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Lipari; 100 bgs., Order, Lipari.

QUININE—88 cs., Order, Tandjong Priok.

RESIN—933 cs., Order, Bordeaux.

ROCHELLE SALTS—50 bbls., E. W. Blasius.

ROOT—10 bgs., Order, Nice; Asparagus, 1 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., Southampton; Gentian, 46 bbls., A. Joansson Co., Bordeaux; Licorice, 106 bbls., McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Catania; 20 bgs., Order, Marseilles.

SAL AMMONIAC—57 cks., Innes Speiden Co., Rotterdam; 34 bbls., Order, Hamburg.

SALT—500 cks., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool; 1,680 bgs., W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool; 60 bbls., Meyer & Lange, Hamburg; 3,350 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 335 bgs., C. F. Rutger & Co., Hamburg.

SEED—1 cse., De Silvo Ignacio, Funchal; 33 pkgs., L. S. Holtzoff & Co., Havre; 6 bgs., Weber & Don, Havre; Aniseed, 60 bgs., Order, Malaga; Caraway, 100 bgs., Wood & Selck, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Crandall, Pettie & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Y. Wertheimer & Sons, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., C. E. Armstrong, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; Clover, 200 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; 90 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 50 bgs., J. Loewith & Co., Hamburg; 235 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 200 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 10 bbls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 45 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Hamburg; Colza, 100 bgs., C. Rosenstein, Havre; Poppy, 100 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Graham Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam.

SEIGNETTE SALTS—30 cks., Order, Rotterdam.

SHELLAC—150 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 225 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 300 bgs., W. Zinsser & Co., Calcutta.

SOAP—6 cs., Park & Tilford Co., Liverpool; 117 cs., Laborde, Havre; 900 bxs., Order, Leghorn; 3 cs., B. T. Babbitt, Inc., Ponce; 100 cs., Bank of America, Marseilles.

SODIUM SALTS—65 cylinders, Globe Shipping Co., Marseilles; Bichromate, 30 cks., New England Forwarding Co., Vera Cruz; Bromide, 40 cs., H. Hinrichs, Hamburg; Chlorate, 200 cks., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Hamburg; Sulfide, 101 drs., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam; Sulfite, 90 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol.

SPICES—Cassia, 450 cs., 200 bbls., East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen; 200 pkgs., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; 137 cs., W. Tappenbeck, Rotterdam; 127 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; Chillies, 70 bbls., Order, Bombay; Cloves, 2,000 bbls., Childs & Joseph, Zanzibar; Cinnamon, 100 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 50 bbls., Dodwell & Co., Colombo; 50 bbls., Order, Colombo; Ginger, 58 bgs., Eastmond & Co., Ponce; 1 bbl., J. Skilken, Mayaguez; 70 bgs., Eastmond & Co., Ponce; Mace, 56 cs., E. Boustead & Co., Penang; Nutmegs, 259 cs., Pacific Trading Co., Macassar; Paprika, 2 cs., A. Stauff, Bremen; Black Pepper, 5,350 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 600 bgs., Bank of Montreal, Batavia; 1,200 bgs., Order, Batavia.

SUMAC—Ground, 350 bgs., Irving National Bank, Palermo.

TAPIOCA FLOUR—350 bgs., Order, Singapore; 738 bgs., E. Boustead Co., Penang; 816 bgs., Order, Penang; 2,437 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 729 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 10 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 299 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya.

TARTAR—406 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 156 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 152 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; Cream, 28 cks., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg.

TURMERIC—207 bgs., Order, Bombay.

WAX—21 bgs., Lamborn & Co., Valparaiso; Bees, 40 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam; 16 bgs., 1 cse., A. Gonzalez, Ponce; 49 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Valparaiso; 36 bgs., Errauriz, Simpson & Co., Valparaiso; Ceresine, 40 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Montan, 4 bgs., Bernham Chemical & Metal Corporation, Hamburg.

WHISKY—Medicinal, 100 cs., Renken & Yates, Smith, Glasgow; 300 cs., Grosvenor, Nicholas & Co., Glasgow; 2 cs., H. F. Petry & Co., Glasgow; 500 cs., Order, Glasgow.

WINE—Medicinal, 150 cs., Grosvenor, Nicholas & Co., Bordeaux; 400 cs., Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Bordeaux; 275 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Bordeaux; 100 cs., Hartman, Goldsmith & Co., Liverpool; 20 bbls., Order, Malaga; 9 bxs., Ambassador of Spain, Malaga; 5 pkgs., E. J. Hazliitt, Funchal.

ZINC—Chloride, 115 National Park Bank, Rotterdam; Oxide, 25 cks., Superfos Co., Hamburg.

The United Butchers' Fat Rendering Co., Jersey City, N. J., recently organized with a capital of \$150,000, has acquired property on Doremus avenue, Newark, N. J., adjoining the chemical works of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, and heretofore held by that company. The site will be used for the erection of a plant for the manufacture of fertilizer, tallow and glue. Robert H. Bayerl, 302 Jackson avenue, Jersey City, is president of the company.

Dr. A. B. Adams, chief of the Permit Division of the Prohibition Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has resigned. No reason for his resignation has been assigned. It becomes effective on July 19.

Richard Hopkins, president of the National Rosin, Oil & Size Co., Savannah, died from cancer June 6 in the Hotel Woodward, New York. He had been under a physician's care for a month in this city. Mr. Hopkins was born in Torresdale, Pa., Sept. 4, 1862.

Paul H. Eigholz, 1249 Twenty-seventh avenue, San Francisco, has announced the discovery of a chemical solution which will destroy rust in an economical manner without causing injury to the metal and his statement is corroborated by chemists. The inventor claims that it can be used over and over again, until it disappears by evaporation.

Want Ads

TWO STEEL jacketed kettles 6 ft. x 7 ft. deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch steel plate, 1,200 gallon capacity. 2 4-inch flange connections bushed down to 1 inch for steam, 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flanged nipple on the side, and 1 2-inch nipple on the bottom. Boiler construction. Price \$250 each. Inspection invited. CHARD & HOWE, 256 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK.

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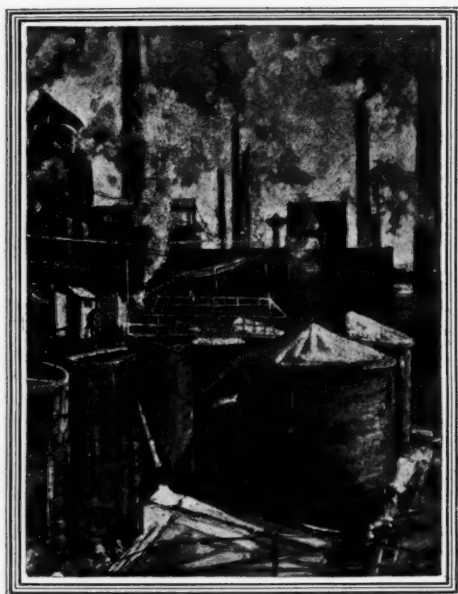
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